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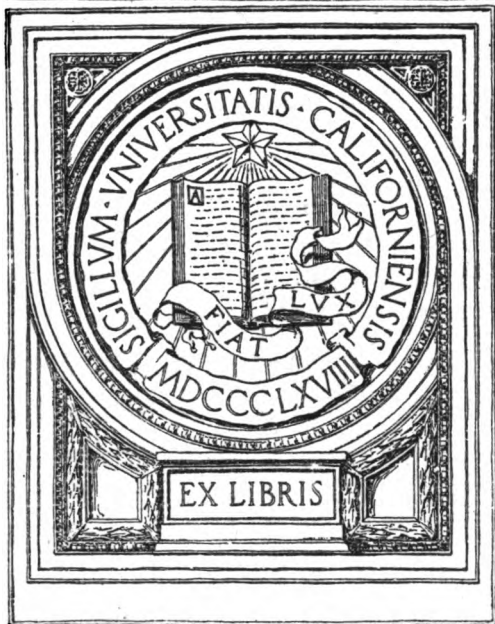
# KIMBALL'S BUSINESS SPELLER

UC-NRLF



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*Prof. C. C. Plehn*



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# KIMBALL'S BUSINESS SPELLER

DESIGNED FOR USE IN COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS,  
ACADEMIES, NORMAL SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS &  
THE HIGHER GRADES OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS

*By*  
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UNIV. OF  
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## PREFACE

The embarrassment which results from a lack of knowledge of correct spelling is one of the most annoying. Constant use and practice and a never-failing watchfulness and correction make good spellers. No one ever became such by applying the few rules which we have given, but there must be a careful training of the ear as well as the eye to the right formation of the word. Orthography is learned almost altogether by the eye, therefore the teacher's drills in orthography must be of a nature to require the pupil to constantly observe the word forms and print them retentively upon the memory. Correct pronunciation is also an absolute aid to correct orthography, therefore in this work we have given the correct pronunciation and syllabication of each word.

We have endeavored to acquaint the learner with the words which are most essential to a practical education. It embraces about 5,000 words. Special attention is directed to the lessons on business and law, and synonyms and antonyms. There are also lessons devoted to the different occupations, professions, etc., which will be of special interest to all. We believe the book to contain a more exhaustive and a better classified list on these subjects than any other book published, and it cannot fail to be of special help to any student. The definitions are necessarily brief, and even meager in some instances, yet they meet the ordinary requirements.

It is hoped, therefore, that this book, embodying as it does the results of careful study and selection of words and containing all that experience has shown to be necessary, will receive the favor of teachers and students everywhere. We dedicate it to them, believing that it offers a list of studies which is far superior to any of its predecessors.

G. S. K.

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## INTRODUCTION

The following suggestions are offered with the hope that they may lead to a more intelligent and careful study of the lessons.

**Webster's International Dictionary** has been the standard for pronunciation, syllabication and orthography of this work, although the Century, Standard and other dictionaries have been consulted. Capitals have been used where required, words divided into syllables, and correct pronunciation and accent marked. Compound words are separated by a hyphen. When a word has more than one spelling, the preferable form is given.

**The Key to Pronunciation**, if carefully studied, will aid the pupil in giving the proper sound and accent to words which are so essential in learning to spell. In fact, correct pronunciation is essential to correct spelling.

**The Lessons** are arranged as Miscellaneous, Classified, Synonyms and Antonyms, Dictation and Reviews, with several lessons on American and foreign cities. The Classified lessons are distributed throughout the work to relieve the sameness, while the order is all that can be desired. Every fifteenth lesson is a review, but we would suggest that reviews be more frequent at the discretion of the teacher.

**The Methods** of teaching spelling are many. Some teachers pursue the plan of pronouncing a lesson at random and then require the pupils to study the misspelled words for the next lesson. The author has found the following a good plan: Assign twenty-five words for the succeeding day's work which the pupil is expected to prepare together with the definitions. A careful study of the definitions will help the students to an intelligent comprehension of the words and an enrichment of their vocabulary, as well as giving them a better command of language. After the teacher pronounces the words to be spelled and defined, the pupils are allowed to exchange books and correct each other's work, checking all misspelled words as indicated in the diagram below while the teacher is pronouncing, spelling and defining the words correctly. There are other ways for checking the work, but we believe this is the least burdensome to the teacher. It is sometimes advisable to allow the pupils to take turns in pronouncing, spelling and defining the lessons in making corrections, as this stimulates their interest in the work. Mistakes of every kind should be carefully noted. The lesson fails of its complete purpose unless some method is employed to fix upon the mind of the pupil the correct spelling of the misspelled words. All such should

be carefully reviewed at the succeeding lesson. A careful record of each pupil's standing should be kept in a book for this purpose, so that it may be examined when desired.

**Spelling Blanks** or books prepared for the purpose should be used for all the lessons. The reasons are obvious. Below is given a specimen page of a convenient form, showing a written lesson, corrected.

LESSON —.

SEPTEMBER —, 19—

belle, buxom, comical, disobey, dominoes, enamel, enigma, equivocal, genealogy, gesticulate, inebriate, inferior, inveterate, lasso, marriage, monarch, nitrogen, obelisk, peddle, pedal, perusal, reduplicate, replenish, resalute, tolerate,	✓ ✓ ✓	an attractive young lady. stout and rosy. ludicrous; funny. not to obey; to violate commands. a game. an external polish for ornamentation. a riddle; an obscure saying. uncertain; of doubtful meaning. a pedigree; lineage. to make gestures. a drunkard; to intoxicate.  habitual. a rope with a running noose. the act of marrying; wedlock. a sovereign. an odorless gas. an upright four-sided pillar. a treadle. to sell from place to place. reading with attention. to repeat again and again. to stock anew. firm; determined. to endure; to suffer.	✓
--	-------------	--	---

pedal,  
peddle,  
resolute,

Some teachers prefer to assign two lessons, pronouncing only twenty-five of the most difficult words. This method may be advisable for advanced classes.

Those who do not care to have pupils learn definitions may use the extra column for the writing of another lesson.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

Nearly all rules for spelling have exceptions to them, but the few given here, and in lessons 5 and 29, may be helpful if carefully applied.

1. Monosyllables, and polysyllables accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant on taking another syllable beginning with a vowel; as, *bag*, *baggage*; *man*, *manned*; *fat*, *fatter*; *refer*, *referred*, *referring*; *begin*, *beginning*.

2. Words ending in final silent *e*, except *ce* or *ge*, drop the final *e* when suffixes are added beginning with a vowel; as, *hope*, *hoping*; *debate*, *debating*; *write*, *writing*.

3. Final *e* is sometimes retained to preserve the identity of a word in pronunciation; as, *arrange*, *arrangement*; *singe*, *singeing*. Before a suffix beginning with a consonant, final *e* is also retained; as, *spite*, *spiteful*; *move*, *movement*.

4. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i* on taking another syllable beginning with any other letter than *i*; as, *fancy*, *fanciful*; *easy*, *easily*; *speedy*, *speedily*; *deny*, *denying*; *busy*, *busy*ing; *signify*, *signifying*.

5. In words like *siege*, *deceive*, etc., if the sound is *ee*, use *e* after *c*, and *i* after other letters; as, *recei*ve, *believe*. Exceptions: *neither*, *sheik*, *weird*, *weirs*.

6. The plural of nouns ending in *o*, if the final *o* is preceded by a vowel, adds *s*; as, *folio*, *folios*. If it is preceded by a consonant, add *es*; as, *hero*, *heroes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*. Exceptions: *juntos*, *solos*, *cantos*, *duodecimos*, *octavos*, *quartos*.

7. Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, form their plurals by adding *s*; as, *money*, *moneys*; but if *y* is preceded by a consonant, it is changed to *ies* in the plural; as, *bounty*, *bounties*.

8. Words of one syllable ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *slip*, *slipping*, etc. But if ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, they do not double the consonant in derivatives: as, *troop*, *troopers*, etc.

9. Words ending in *l*, double that letter in the termination *ly*; as, *beautiful*, *beautifully*, etc.

## CAPITAL LETTERS

The following rules for the use of capital letters will prove helpful to every writer:

1. Every sentence, or every expression which stands for a sentence, should begin with a capital.

2. Names of persons, including the surname or family name, as well as the baptismal or Christian name, should begin with a capital.

3. Names of places should begin with a capital. If the name consists of more than one word, each word should begin with a capital.

4. Names of nations should begin with a capital. Also words derived from the names of nations; as, *Americanize*, *Roman*, etc.

5. Names of rivers, mountains, oceans, etc., should begin with a capital.

6. Names of sects or denominations should begin with a capital. The word "Church," when part of the name, should begin with a capital. When it does not refer to a particular denomination, or when it means a house of worship, it should begin with a small letter.

7. Names of political parties should begin with a capital.

8. Names of associations, fraternities, societies, etc., should begin with a capital. Each word in these titles, as in proper names, comes under the same rule.

9. Names of months, days and festal times should begin with a capital. The names of the seasons, as *spring*, *summer*, etc., should not begin with capitals, except where they begin sentences or are personified.

10. Titles of respect or honor, as *Mr.*, *Miss*, *Mrs.*, *Master*, *Prof.*, *Rev.*, *Dr.*, *Esq.*, etc., should begin with a capital. When these words are not used as titles or as abbreviations of titles, they should commence with small letters.

11. Titles of books, and all the important words in such titles, should begin with a capital. Titles of essays, or newspaper articles, come under the same rule.

12. Titles of endearment or relationship, when used before the names to which they refer should begin with capitals. When used as introductory in letters, they should begin with capitals.

13. All names of the Deity should begin with capitals. The pronouns which refer to Deity should begin with a capital if there is any possible danger of a misunderstanding of their reference, but not otherwise.

14. All personified words should begin with capitals.

15. The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* should always be capitals, and *Oh* should always begin with one.

16. All abbreviations, used in place of words which require capitals, should also begin with capitals.

17. In all resolutions the word *That*, following the word *Resolved*, should begin with a capital.

18. Every broken line, as in the address and signature of letters, should begin with capitals, as should the chief words of such lines.

19. Every direct quotation should begin with a capital.

20. Every line of poetry should begin with a capital.

### SOME MODERN SPELLINGS

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Educational Association, held in Washington, D. C., July 7, 1898, the following list of words with simplified spelling was approved, and their use ordered for all the publications of that association. These spellings are in accordance with the rules adopted by the American Philological Association in 1883.

program	for programme	thruout	for throughout
thoro	" thorough	catalog	" catalogue
altho	" although	prolog	" prologue
tho	" though	decalog	" decalogue
thorofare	" thoroughfare	demagog	" demagogue
thru	" through	pedagog	" pedagogue



# KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

## VOWELS

ā, long, as in.....āpe, hāte	ō, long, as in.....ōver, ōde
ă, short, as in.....băt, căt	ô, short, as in.....pôt, ôdd
â, as in.....shâre, beâr	ô, as in.....wôrk, wôrm
â, Italian, as in.....hârm, pâlm	ò, like short ŭ, as in.....ôther, sôme
â, as in.....grâss, brâñch	o, like long oo, as in....prôve, tômb
ą, broad, as in.....drąw, hąll	o, like short oo, as in....wôlf, bôsom
ą, like short ô, as in.....whăt, wăs	ô, like broad ą, as in ....ôrb, hôrse
ē, long, as in.....mēte, sēat	ōō, as in.....bōōty, nōōn
ĕ, short, as in.....mĕt, ĕgg	ōō, as in.....brōōk, gōōd
ê, like â, as in.....hêir, thêre	ū, long, as in.....tūbe, pūre
ē, like long ā, as in.....obey, grēy	ŭ, short, as in.....ŭp, bŭt, rŭb
ē, as in.....fērn, hēr	u, preceded by r, as in...rŭmor, erŭde
ēe, as in.....ēel	u, like short oo, as in....pull, fully
ī, long, as in.....mīne, mīre	û, as in.....tûrn, ŭrn
ĭ, short, as in.....ĭt, pĭty	ȳ, long, as in.....skȳ, trȳ
ī, like long ē, as in...ravīne, machīne	ȳ, short, as in.....içȳ, pĭȳ
ī, like ē, as in.....fīr, bīrd	ȳ, as in.....mȳrrh, mȳrtle

## REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS

oi, oy, as in.....toil, boy	ou, ow, as in.....our, how
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## CONSONANTS

ç, soft, like s sharp, as in.....çell	th, sharp, as in.....tooth, thin
e, hard, like k, as in.....eart	th, flat or vocal, as in.....loathe
çh, soft, like sh, as in.....çhagrin	ng, as in.....mingle
eh, hard, like k, as in.....chasm	ŋ, as in.....mīŋk, līŋger
ġ, hard, as in.....ġate, ġo	ʒ, like gz, as in.....exalt, exact
ġ, soft, like j, as in.....ġerm	ph, like f, as in.....phrase, photo
s, sharp, as in.....this, test	qu, like kw, as in.....queen, quill
g, like z, as in.....wisdom, eggs	wh, like hw, as in.....wheat, whip

# Kimball's Business Speller

"There is no credit in being a good speller,  
but very much discredit in being a poor one."

## LESSON 1

### MISCELLANEOUS

**a bíl' i ty**, talent; power to perform.

**ăc qui ășce'** (-wī ăss'), to comply; to accept tacitly.

**ă năl' o gŷ**, resemblance.

**ăr' eh' tset**, one whose occupation is to form plans and designs of buildings.

**căr' ol**, a song of joy; to sing.

**côm' mîs sâ ry**, an officer who provides food for troops.

**côn fês' sion**, act of confessing; avowal.

**dŷ' nâ mîte**, a highly explosive compound.

**frôl' ie**, a prank; a merrymaking.

**hôn' or (ôn'-êr)**, veneration; a nice sense of right; mark of respect.

**in dîf' fêr ent**, having no interest.

**in hêr' it**, to receive as an heir.

**in tēr' ro gâte**, to put questions to.

**lî' brâ ry**, a collection of, or a place for, books.

**păl' â tâ ble**, agreeable to the taste.

**pôl' i ties**, science of government; party intrigues.

**pôr' ti eo**, a colonnade at the entrance of a building.

**pû sîl lăn' i mous**, cowardly; mean; timid.

**răb' bet**, groove in edge of a board.

**rêg' êr voir (-vwor)**, a receptacle for liquid or gas.

**sŷl' văn**, forest-like.

**tăc' it**, implied; inferred.

**thôr' ough (thur' o)**, searching; perfect.

**tre mên' doŷ**, dreadful; awe-inspiring.

**wom' an (wôom' an)**, an adult female person (*pl.* women).

## LESSON 2

## MISCELLANEOUS

ā' ere, 160 square rods of land.	feign (fāne), to pretend.
āg' ri cūl ture, the art of cultivating the ground; farming.	fe līc' i tŷ, bliss; well-founded happiness.
ār' ā ble, fit for plowing or tillage.	hŷmn, a song of praise.
bār' racks, a set of buildings for lodging soldiers.	id' i ōt, a fool; a term of reproach.
bōr' ōugh (būr'o), an incorporated village or town.	in cī dēn' tal ly, casually.
cāv' i ty, a hollow place.	in tēl lēc' tu al, mental; characterized by intelligence.
dis cōl'r' te ous (-kŷr-), impolite; rude.	lŷ' ing, reclining; telling a falsehood.
dis erē' tion, prudence; liberty to act.	māize, Indian corn.
dis sēn' sion, angry disagreement.	re cīte', to tell over; narrate.
ex cēp' tion, an objection; the act of excluding.	sew (so), to stitch.
ex cūs' ā ble, pardonable.	ve rān' dā, an open portico adjoining outer door.
fām' ĩne, general dearth.	vēs' ti būle, an antechamber next the entrance of a building.
	wīg' wam, an Indian hut or cabin.

## LESSON 3

## ACCOUNTS AND AUDITORS

Remember that everywhere the business man is seeking for efficient and reliable workmen, and they are the ones who are quickly advanced in place and salary.

āc cōunt' ant, one who is skilled in, keeps or adjusts, accounts.	cāp' i tal, money or property employed in trade, manufactures, etc.
āp prāis' er, one who fixes the value of goods or estates.	cēr tif' i cate, a written voucher attesting to some fact.
ās' sets, entire property belonging or due to a person, corporation, or estate.	cōunt' ing-house, office of a merchant, or business house, where accounts are kept.
au' dīt, to examine and adjust accounts; as, to audit the accounts of a treasurer.	erēd' it ōr, one to whom a debt is due.
	dēb' it, to charge with debt; an entry on the debtor side of an account.

- ✓ **dēbt'or**, one who owes a debt.  
 ✓ **dēf' i cīt**, a falling short; a lack.  
 ✓ **in' ven tō ry**, an itemized list of goods or valuables.  
 ✓ **in' voice**, a written list of goods shipped or received.  
**joūr' nal**, an account book containing a condensation of daily entries, etc.  
**lēdg' er**, the final book of entry in business transactions.  
 ✓ **li & bil' i ties**, debts; the sum of one's pecuniary obligations.  
**mōn' eys**, the lawful currency of a nation.  
**re cēipt' (-sēt')**, acknowledgment of money paid.  
**re sōurce'**, funds; available means of any kind.  
**rēv' e nūe**, return from an investment; income.  
**sēt' tle ment**, adjusting of accounts.  
**sōl' ven cē**, ability to pay all debts.  
**sūm' mā' ry**, an abridged account; brief.  
**sūr' plus**, excess; more than enough.  
**vouch' er**, a document which vouches to the truth of an account, etc.; one who vouches.

## LESSON 4

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The forming of the dictionary habit in a student is one of the most valuable things that a school can do for him."

- ār' ehives**, a depository for public records, documents, etc.  
 ✓ **āt' ti tūde**, posture; position.  
**blūdġ' eon**, a short, thick club.  
 ✓ **cā thē' dral**, the head church in a diocese.  
 ✓ **eol li' gion**, coming together violently.  
 ✓ **de līr' i um**, a wandering of the mind.  
 ✓ **dīph' thong**, a union of two vowels in one syllable.  
 ✓ **fāl' low**, uncultivated; plowed but not sown.  
**fōr beār' ance**, patient toleration of offences.  
**fōr' ti fy**, to strengthen; to confirm.  
**fūne' tion**, specific power; the performing of any duty, office or calling.  
 ✓ **il lūs' trāte**, to make clear by means of figures, examples, etc.  
**māl' ĩce**, ill-will; active malevolence.  
**niche (nīch)**, a shell-like recess in a wall for a statue, bust, etc.  
**pār quet' (-kay')**, the main floor of a theater.  
 ✓ **pho nōġ' rā phy**, shorthand writing.  
 ✓ **pro trāct'**, to lengthen; to prolong.  
**rūs' ti cāte**, to live or dwell in the country.  
 ✓ **sūb mērgē'**, to flood; to put under water.

süb' stī tūte, to put in the place of / ün dāunt' ed, fearless.

another.

✓ sým' bol, a type; emblem.

✓ triv' i al, of little importance.

vē' hē mēñce, force; impetuosity.

vi çin' i ty, nearness; adjacent territory.

## LESSON 5

### DICTATION EXERCISE

The teacher may illustrate the further use of these rules by giving the pupils additional words.

Drop final *e* before appending *ing*, *er*, *est*, but retain it before *able*, *ous*, and suffixes beginning with a consonant; as, *care*, *caring*; *eye*, *eying*; *tithe*, *tithing*; *clothe*, *clothing*; *peace*, *peaceable*; *courage*, *courageous*; *agree*, *agreeable*; *free*, *freer*, *freest*, *freeing*; *mile*, *mileage*; *acre*, *acreage*; *move*, *movement*.

Exception 1.—Hoe, toe, shoe; dye, singe, springe, swinge and tinge retain *e* before *ing*.

Exception 2.—Before adding a suffix, drop *e* from *due*, *awe*, *true*, *whole*, *nurse*, *accrue*, *wise*, *abridge*, *argue*, *acknowledge*, *judge*, *lodge*, and from *able*, *cable*, *noble*, and other words ending in *le*.

Put *ie* for *y* before *s*, *d*, *r* or *st*, and *i* for *y* before *al*; as, *cry*, *cried*, *crier*, *criest*; *fly*, *flier*, *fliest*; *try*, *tried*, *trier*, *triest*, *trial*.

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

eying	route	peaceable	except
sylvan	root	freer	effected
abridge	springe	accept	affected

## LESSON 6

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

"What stubbing, plowing, digging and harrowing are to land—thinking, reflecting and examining are to the mind."

chilled (chīld), hardened, said of cast-iron; as, *chilled* plows.

eōl' ter, a knife or cutter, attached to the beam of a plow.

eül' tī vā tōr, an implement to loosen the ground and kill the weeds.

drill, an implement for making holes in the ground and sowing grain.

fēr' tī li zer, an implement for sowing fertilizing preparations.

hār' row, an implement for breaking or smoothing land.

hār' vēst er, a machine for cutting and gathering grain.

hēlve, an ax handle.

hōe, a tool for digging, weeding, etc.

<b>im' ple ment</b> , an instrument; tool or utensil.	<b>sickle</b> , a reaping instrument for hand-use.
<b>lōad' er</b> , an implement for loading hay, etc.	<b>snāth</b> , the handle of a scythe.
<b>mow' er</b> (mō-), a machine for cutting grass, etc.	<b>sūlk' y-rāke</b> , a rake drawn by horses, having a seat for a driver.
<b>phōs' phate</b> , a salt of phosphoric acid used for fertilizing.	<b>swāth</b> (swōth), the whole sweep cut by a scythe or mowing machine.
<b>plow</b> , an implement for turning or breaking up the soil.	<b>tēd' der</b> , an implement that spreads and turns newly-mown hay.
<b>rēap' er</b> , a machine for cutting grain.	<b>thrāsh' ing-ma chīne'</b> , a machine for separating grain from straw.
<b>scythe</b> , an instrument for mowing grass, etc., by hand.	<b>wēed' er</b> , a tool for freeing the soil from weeds.
<b>sēed' er</b> , an implement which sows or plants seeds.	<b>whēel' bār row</b> , a one-wheeled hand-carriage.

## LESSON 7

### MISCELLANEOUS

<b>āg' i tāte</b> , to rouse; to stir up.	<b>eū' po lā</b> , a roof having a rounded form.
<b>ān nī vēr' sa rŷ</b> , a day annually celebrated.	<b>dīs bē līēf'</b> , the act of disbelieving.
<b>āp prōx' i mate</b> , to bring or come near to.	<b>ē quā' tōr</b> , an imaginary great circle around the earth.
<b>boy' eōtt</b> , to withhold trade.	<b>ēx' eā vāte</b> , to hollow out.
<b>bul' wark</b> (-wŭrk), a defensive wall.	<b>fil' ial</b> (-yal), befitting a child.
<b>cām pālgŋ'</b> , (-pāne'), the time an army keeps the field; any organized political, social or commercial contest.	<b>fōs' sil</b> , antiquated; petrified vegetable or animal matter.
<b>çit' i zen</b> , a townsman.	<b>gēn til' i ty</b> , good breeding; refinement of manners.
<b>eon' sūm māte</b> (or eōn sūm'-), to bring to completion.	<b>gūid' ançe</b> , direction; a leading.
<b>eō te riē'</b> (-rē'), a clique; a social or literary circle.	<b>haugh' ty</b> , proud and disdainful; arrogant.
<b>erē' māte</b> , to burn.	<b>hōr' tī eūl ture</b> , cultivation of a garden or orchard.
	<b>hū māne'</b> , merciful; kind.

ir' ri gāte, to water, as land.  
king' fōlk, relatives; kindred.

rind, bark; peel; skin; outer coat.  
wit' ti çism, a witty saying.

Words having "ei."

ceiling  
neither  
perceive

deceit  
conceit  
seize

leisure  
receipt  
either

conceive  
seine  
weird

LESSON 8

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ăb' stī nēnce, abstaining; self-denial.  
in dūl' gēnce, gratification.

ăd mō nī' tion, reproof; warning.  
ăp prŏv' ul, commendation; sanction.

ă vid' i ty, eagerness; eager relish.  
ăp' à thy, indifference; unconcern.

brėv' i ty, conciseness; shortness.  
ex tēn' sion, protraction; elongation.

eo' pī ous, plentiful; abundant.  
de fi' cient, lacking; imperfect.

eôm mō' di ous, large; spacious.  
in cōn vē' nient, unfit; ill-contrived.

făb' ū loŭs, not real; incredible.  
gu thēn' tie, genuine; true; credible.

fi' nal, last; decisive.  
in çip' i ent, initial; commencing.

flėx' i ble, easily bent; pliable.  
toŭgh, firm; inelastic; hard.

jū dĩ' çious, wise; prudent.  
im prŭ' dent, indiscreet; impolitic.

out rā' geous (-jūs), atrocious.  
jūs' ti fi à ble, excusable; defensible.

stěr' ile, barren; unproductive.  
fēr' tile, fruitful; rich.

LESSON 9

ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

ăq' ue dŭet, an artificial channel for  
conveying water.

ărch, a curved or vaulted structure  
to support weight above an opening.

ăwn' ing, a roof-like cover, usually  
of canvas.

băl' eo ny, a projecting gallery from  
the wall of a building.

băl' us trāde, a row of balusters,  
topped by a rail.

băp' tis trŭ, part of a church contain-  
ing a font for baptismal services.

<b>băt' tle ment</b> , a notched parapet or wall; a breastwork.	<b>Co rîn' thi an</b> , a style of architecture invented by the Greeks.
<b>běl' frý</b> , a bell tower.	<b>eör' ri dor</b> , a gallery or passageway in a building.
<b>bräck' et</b> , a decorative projection, or support attached to a wall or pier.	<b>Dör' ie</b> , the oldest and simplest style of Grecian architecture.
<b>büt' tress</b> , a projecting support to the outside of a wall or arch.	<b>dör' mer</b> , an upright window in the roof of a house.
<b>çinque' foil</b> (sînk'-), a five-leaved rosette used in windows, panels, etc.	<b>draughts' man</b> , (dräfts'-) one who draws or makes plans.
<b>clêar-stô' ry</b> , upper story of the nave of a church.	<b>es eũtch' eon</b> , (-ũn) a shield around a keyhole.
<b>clêat</b> , a strip of wood or iron.	<b>fă cåde'</b> , the front of a building.
<b>eöl on năde'</b> , a series of columns at certain distances from each other.	<b>Göth' ie</b> , a style of architecture, with pointed arches, steep roofs, etc.
<b>eöl' uma</b> , a kind of pillar.	<b>I òn' ie</b> , a style of architecture which has a capital with a spiral scroll.
<b>eöm pös' ite</b> , a style of architecture composed of Ionic and Corinthian.	

## LESSON 10

## ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

<b>jămb</b> , side piece of a fire-place, door, or window.	<b>pă gō' dă</b> , an oriental idol, temple, or coin.
<b>kēy' stone</b> , the middle stone of an arch.	<b>pă vil' ion</b> , a covering; a canopy.
<b>lăt' tiçe</b> , a kind of network of cross-bars.	<b>péd' es tal</b> , the base or foot of a column, statue, vase, etc.
<b>lin' těl</b> , upper horizontal part of a door-frame, etc.	<b>pënd' ant</b> , a hanging ornament on roof, ceiling, etc.
<b>măn' tel</b> , finish round a fireplace; a shelf above a fireplace.	<b>pî ăz' ză</b> , an arcaded and roofed gallery; a veranda.
<b>Mō rêsque'</b> (-rěsk'), a style of architecture or decoration; Moorish.	<b>piēr</b> , a projecting wharf; a support.
<b>môr' tiçe</b> , an opening or cut to receive a tenon.	<b>pîl' lar</b> , a column; a pier.
<b>năve</b> , body of a church; hub.	<b>pörte eo chêre'</b> (pört kōshâr'), a covered carriage entrance attached to a house.
<b>new' el</b> , an upright post at the bottom of a staircase.	<b>stăirs</b> , a series of steps.
	<b>tră' çer ý</b> , ornamental work in architecture.



trél' lis, a structure of light crossbars.  
trés' tle, framework for a bridge, etc.  
Tūs' cǎn, a style of architecture.  
vǎult' ed, an arched roof; concave.

vi' à düet, a bridge, with arches,  
across a valley or river.  
wǎin' scǒt, paneled boards on the  
walls of a room.

## LESSON 11

## MISCELLANEOUS

The best way of all to have time is to have the habit of regular work, not to work by fits and starts, but in definite hours of the day, and to work six days in the week—not five, and not seven.

ǎb ēr rǎ' tion, a wandering of the  
mind; partial insanity.  
brǎadth, width.  
cǒm' et, a star with a nebulous train  
or tail.  
dēs' uē tūde (-we-), dis use; discon-  
tinuance of practice, etc.  
e mǎn' ǐ pǎte, to set free.  
flēēce, to defraud; the wool of one  
sheep.  
gǎl' ler y, a kind of platform with  
seats on brackets or columns.  
hǒr' rǒr, excessive fear; dread; ter-  
ror.  
hýp' nǒ tǐgm, an artificial sleep.  
in' fl nǐte, unlimited; complete and  
absolute.  
mǐs' chief, harm; trouble.  
ǒp' pǒ sǐte, contrary; adverse; facing.

pa lǎ' tial, like a palace; magnificent.  
plǎ teau' (-tǒ'), a broad, level, ele-  
vated area of land.  
pród' i gy, a wonder; any surprising  
thing.  
pshǎw (shǎw), an exclamation of con-  
tempt.  
pǔl' pit, a desk to preach or speak  
from.  
rǎn' dǒm, course without definite  
direction; left to chance.  
squǎak, to creak.  
suǎ' sǐon, the act of persuading.  
sǔs pí' cion, distrust; to suspect.  
sýn' the sis, composition; a putting  
together.  
trough (trǎwf), a long hollow vessel.  
tǎr' ret, a small tower.  
vǎ' rý, to change.

What is the difference between:

university and college  
opera and theater  
romance and novel

map and chart  
noted and notorious  
vacillate and oscillate

## LESSON 12

**BANKS AND BANKING**

"He who is false to the present duty, breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the effect when the weaving of a life-time is unraveled."

ae çəpt', to receive; to promise to pay.	dĩ rēet' or, an officer of a company or corporation.
ae çəpt' ănce, an accepted bill of exchange; a draft.	dől' lar, a silver or gold coin; 100 cents.
bul' lion, uncoined gold or silver in the mass.	ex chānge', barter; settling accounts without the intervention of money.
eăn' çelled, destroyed or effaced.	főr' eïgn, belonging to another state or country; remote.
eăsh ier', a bank official; one who has charge of money.	ĩn' tēr est, sum paid for the use of money; to engage.
cheek, an order upon a bank to pay money as therein named.	lōan, money lent at interest; a lending.
elēar' ing-house, a place where banks make exchange of drafts and checks, and settle balances.	re dēm' ă ble, payable; capable of being redeemed.
eől lēe' tions, notes or bills to be collected.	re mīt' tănçe, sending money, bills, etc., to a distant place.
eóm mēr' cial, of or pertaining to commerce or trade.	re new' al, an extension; renovation.
eoun' ter feīt (-fit), to imitate; to forge; an impostor.	se eū' ri ty, protection; surety; pledge.
eūr' ren çy, accepted medium of exchange; general circulation.	spē' çie (-shī), coin, or metallic money.
de prē' çĩ ăte (-shĩ ăte), lower; to fall in value.	těll' er, an officer who receives money and pays out same on checks.
	with drāwn', taken back or away; drawn out.

## LESSON 13

**DICTIONATION EXERCISE**

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

How beautiful this night! the balmiest<sup>1</sup> sigh,  
Which vernal<sup>2</sup> zephyrs<sup>3</sup> breathe<sup>4</sup> in evening's ear,  
Were discord to the speaking quietude<sup>5</sup>  
That wraps this moveless<sup>6</sup> scene. Heaven's ebon<sup>7</sup> vault,

Studded with stars unutterably <sup>8</sup> bright,  
 Through which the moon's unclouded <sup>9</sup> grandeur <sup>10</sup> rolls,  
 Seems like a canopy <sup>11</sup> which love has spread  
 To curtain her sleeping world. Yon <sup>12</sup> gentle hills,  
 Robed in a garment of untrodden <sup>13</sup> snow;  
 Yon darksome <sup>14</sup> rocks, whence icicles <sup>15</sup> depend,  
 So stainless <sup>16</sup> that their white and glittering <sup>17</sup> spires  
 Tinge <sup>18</sup> not the moon's pure beam; yon castled steep,  
 Whose banner hangeth o'er the time-worn <sup>19</sup> tower  
 So idly that rapt fancy deemeth it  
 A metaphor <sup>20</sup> of peace; — all form a scene  
 Where musing <sup>21</sup> solitude <sup>22</sup> might love to lift  
 Her soul above this sphere <sup>23</sup> of earthliness; <sup>24</sup>  
 Where silence, undisturbed, <sup>25</sup> might watch alone,  
 So cold, so bright, so still.

—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

## LESSON 14

### BICYCLES

<b>ball'</b> -bear ing, having bearings which run on steel balls.	<b>grāph'</b> īte, plumbago or blacklead, used as a lubricant.
<b>bi' cȳ</b> ele, a two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet.	<b>hān' dle-bār</b> , that part of a bicycle that supports the hands and serves as a steering-gear.
<b>brāke</b> , attachment to retard motion.	<b>hānd' i</b> eap, a time or distance set-back.
<b>brāze</b> , to solder with hard solder.	<b>lān' tēr</b> n, case for a light.
<b>cāse'</b> -hārd ened (-nd), having the outside hardened.	<b>lū' bri cāt</b> ing, tending to make smooth running.
<b>chāin'</b> lēss, having no chain.	<b>pēd' al</b> , the part to which the foot imparts motion.
<b>cūsh' ion</b> , a variety of tire.	<b>pneū māt' ie</b> , an inflatable, hollow tire.
<b>cȳ elōm' eter</b> , an instrument for measuring distance traveled by a wheel.	<b>sād' dle</b> , a seat for a rider.
<b>fōrk'</b> -head, the shank of the front fork of a bicycle.	<b>sāfe' ty</b> , a bicycle having wheels of nearly equal size.
<b>gēar</b> , the working parts of a machine in distinction from its framework.	

<b>spōke</b> , one of the small bars or rods connecting the hub and the rim of a wheel.	<b>tān' gēnt</b> , referring to spokes crossing each other.
<b>sprōck' ēt</b> , one of the projections on the sprocket-wheel on which the chain runs.	<b>tīrē</b> , the outer rim of a wheel.
	<b>trī' cý ele</b> , a three-wheeled vehicle.
	<b>ve lōc' i pāde</b> , a vehicle made in many forms propelled by the rider's feet.

## LESSON 15

## REVIEW

creditor	fertilize	machine	aqueduct
debtor	indifferent	approximate	colonnade
deficit	discretion	boycott	corridor
liabilities	discounteous	guidance	mantel
receipt	undaunted	irrigate	gallery
resource	forbearance	ceiling	acceptance
revenue	illustrate	seize	cancelled
summary	excusable	indulgence	cashier
parquet	collision	brevity	redeemable
vicinity	vicinity	convenient	specie
agreeable	tacit	incipient	remittance
implement	interrogate	outrageous	reservoir
	veranda	flexible	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

dying	efficacy	coterie	approximate
taunt	delicacy	incidentally	malice

## LESSON 16

## MISCELLANEOUS

<b>a mē' ná ble</b> , responsible; liable to give account.	<b>cóp' ý ist</b> , one who copies.
<b>āp' er ture</b> , an opening; a hole.	<b>děl' i cá cy</b> , daintiness; fineness.
<b>blās phēme'</b> , to speak impiously.	<b>fāsh' ion</b> , to shape; the prevailing style, especially of dress.
<b>brēathe</b> , to respire.	<b>gūt' tūr al</b> , belonging to, or formed in, the throat.
<b>eōm' rāde</b> , an associate; a companion; a mate.	<b>hīd' e ous</b> , horrid; dreadful to behold.

in **stall'**, to establish; to place in an office, rank, or order.

in **sûr rēe' tion**, rebellion.

**loi' ter**, to linger; to lag.

**mār' tȳr**, one who suffers death for a principle or belief.

**me rīd' i an**, midday; an imaginary circle which the sun crosses at noon.

**nāv' i gāte**, to sail over; to direct.

**nūm' skull**, a dolt; a dunce.

**pār' a dise**, a place of bliss.

**pēr' fī dȳ**, treachery; violation of faith.

**rār' i ty**, thinness; scarcity.

**rēe oġ nī' tion**, the act of knowing again; notice.

**ru' di mēnt**, the first step; first principle.

**scāb' bard**, a sheath; a case for a sword or dagger.

**sūb' stance**, matter; estate.

**tāl' ent**, gift; ability.

#### Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

gate, gait

earn, urn

ate, eight

strait, straight

core, corps

pray, prey

vice, vise

bass, base

herd, heard

poll, pole

hew, hue

rest, wrest

## LESSON 17

### BOOKS AND STATIONERY

**āl' bum**, a blank book in which to insert autographs, sketches, etc.

**ăp pēn' dix**, a supplement at the end of a book.

**elās' sie al**, pertaining to ancient Greek and Roman literature and art.

**eōp' y ing-press**, a machine for taking by pressure an exact copy of letters, etc.

**eōp'y right**, exclusive right to publish a book, chart, etc.

**erāy' on**, a stick of chalk or other substance for drawing or writing.

**dī' a ry**, a book for daily record.

**dīe' tion a ry**, a book giving the words of a language and their definitions.

**dī rēet' o ry**, an address book; a book of directions.

**en cȳ elo pē' di ā**, a comprehensive summary of knowledge.

**ē rās' er**, a sharp instrument or piece of rubber for erasing writings, drawings, etc.

**ēn' vel ōpe**, a wrapper; a paper case for mailing letters, etc.

**gāz ēt tēer'**, a descriptive list of anything; a geographical dictionary.

**glōs' sâ rȳ**, a dictionary of peculiar words.

<b>hēc' to grăph</b> , a contrivance for multiple copying.	<b>psălm (sôm)</b> , a sacred song, especially one of the hymns by David and others.
<b>hŷm' nal</b> , a book of hymns.	<b>quîre</b> , twenty-four sheets of paper.
<b>mēm o răn' dum</b> , a record to help the memory.	<b>scăle</b> , a machine for weighing, generally used in the plural ( <i>scăles</i> ).
<b>mū' ci lăge</b> , an adhesive substance.	<b>spîn' dle</b> , a slender rod or pin for filing business papers.
<b>pĕn' cîl</b> , an instrument for writing and drawing; a brush.	<b>vôl' ume</b> , written or printed sheets bound together.
<b>prĕf' aĉe</b> , a brief preliminary explanation; introductory writing.	

## Supplementary.

sponge-cups	postal-scales	check-cancelers	envelope-moisteners
notarial seals	carbon-paper	wrapping-paper	drawing-pencils
letter-files	mimeograph	gummed-labels	pencil-sharpeners
fountain-pens	indelible ink	letter-openers	mailing-envelopes

## LESSON 18

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

<b>ĕx haust' ive</b> , thorough; complete.	<b>fă cĕ' tious</b> , jocular; humorous.
<b>su pĕr fi' cial</b> , shallow; cursory.	<b>sĕ' ri ous</b> , solemn; matter-of-fact.
<b>a bū' sive</b> , rude; harsh.	<b>făs tîd' i ous</b> , overnice; hard to please.
<b>re spĕct' ful</b> , kind; attentive.	<b>ŭn cōn cĕrned'</b> , indifferent; careless.
<b>ăux îl' ia rŷ</b> , aiding; helping.	<b>ăp' pli că ble</b> , relevant; fitting.
<b>su pĕr' flu ous</b> , useless; cumbersome.	<b>in ăp prō' prî ate</b> , unsuitable; unfit.
<b>be hăv' ior</b> , demeanor; conduct.	<b>pre pōs' tĕr ous</b> , absurd; ridiculous.
<b>mis de mĕan' ōr</b> , evil conduct.	<b>rĕă' sōn ă ble</b> , rational; judicious.
<b>eoŭr' te sŷ (cŭr'-)</b> , civility.	<b>sîŋ' gŭ lar</b> , strange; unusual.
<b>ăr' ro ganĉe</b> , disdain; haughtiness.	<b>cŭs' tōm a ry</b> , conventional; regular.
<b>dŭ' ŧi ful</b> , submissive; obedient.	<b>thral' dōm</b> , servitude; slavery.
<b>dîs o bĕ' di ent</b> , refusing to obey.	<b>in de pĕnd' enĉe</b> , freedom; liberty.

Give the opposite of :

long	slow	much	brave	common
noisy	light	many	sharp	famous

## LESSON 19

## MISCELLANEOUS

as  er t  n', to find out with certainty.

aye (i), an affirmative vote; yes; assent.

b  de, ordered; directed.

be guile', to mislead; delude.

b  n' doir (b  ' dwor), a lady's private room.

  n' tious, prudent; careful.

  n' sus, an official enumeration of inhabitants.

  m pre h  n' s   ble, that may be easily comprehended.

er  ' den  e, belief based on other evidence than personal knowledge.

fl  ' grant, notorious; enormous.

f  r' n   ture, movable goods, as chairs, tables, etc.; equipment.

f  r' row, a groove made in the earth with a plow.

g  ' ble, the vertical, triangular end of a building.

gr  n'    ry, a store-house for grain.

in er  d' i ble, beyond or difficult of belief.

in t  r r  pt', to break in upon; to stop.

l  ague, to unite; an alliance; three miles.

m  s in t  r' pr  t, to interpret wrongly.

re sp  nse', an answer or reply.

s   m  l t  ' ne ous, at the same time.

s  u ve n  r' (s    ve n  r'), a keepsake.

s  f fice' (-fiz'), to be sufficient; to satisfy.

t  b' er n   ele, a tent; a temporary habitation; a place for worship.

t  m' po ral, not spiritual nor lasting; secular; transitory.

tr  n' sient, brief; passing; not regular or permanent.

## Words having "ie."

grieve	believe	achieve	tierce	pier	priest
chief	fief	brief	retrieve	shriek	shield
fierce	fiend	besiege	siege	wield	tier
mien	pierce	liege	yield	relief	review

## LESSON 20

## BOOTS AND SHOES

b  l m  r' al, a kind of stout walking shoe, laced in front.

bl  ' eher (-k  r), a kind of half boot, so named from Gen. Blucher.

  n' gress, shoes having elastic sides.

  oun' ter, the back leather or heel part of a boot.

<b>eye' let</b> , a small hole for passage of a lace.	<b>rüb' berg</b> , overshoes made of India rubber.
<b>gāi' ter</b> , a kind of shoe, chiefly of cloth, covering the ankle.	<b>rūs' sēt</b> , a shoe of a reddish brown or tan color.
<b>gōat' skīn</b> , leather made from the skin of a goat.	<b>sān' dal</b> , a kind of shoe with the sole strapped to the foot.
<b>grāin' ing</b> , a process in dressing leather, imitating morocco, etc.	<b>shānk</b> the part of the sole of a shoe beneath the instep.
<b>hēel</b> , lower back part of a shoe.	<b>size</b> , a relative measure of dimension, as for boots and shoes.
<b>in' stēp</b> , the arched middle portion of the foot.	<b>slip' per</b> , a kind of light shoe; a slip-shoe.
<b>kīd</b> , a leather made from the skin of a young goat, etc.	<b>sōle</b> , that part of the shoe upon which the wearer treads.
<b>lāce</b> , a string or cord for drawing and holding together parts of a shoe.	<b>ūp' per</b> , the upper leather for a shoe.
<b>mo rōe' eo</b> , a fine kind of leather generally made from goatskin.	<b>vāmp</b> , that part of the shoe that is over the foot in front of the ankle seam.
<b>ōx' ford</b> , a kind of low shoe, laced on the instep.	<b>wēlt</b> , a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole.
<b>pāt' ent</b> , leather having a finely varnished or lacquered surface.	

## LESSON 21

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

Before honor<sup>1</sup> is humility,<sup>2</sup> and pride goes before a downfall.<sup>3</sup>

Industry<sup>4</sup> and economy,<sup>5</sup> patience<sup>6</sup> and perseverance,<sup>7</sup> are the qualities<sup>8</sup> which insure<sup>9</sup> success.

Honest or courageous<sup>10</sup> people have very little to say about either their courage or honesty. The sun has no need to boast of his brightness, nor the moon of her effulgence.<sup>11</sup>

Great talents<sup>12</sup> for conversation<sup>13</sup> should be attended with great politeness.<sup>14</sup> He who eclipses<sup>15</sup> others owes them great civilities;<sup>16</sup> and whatever



a mistaken<sup>17</sup> vanity<sup>18</sup> may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.

"If you ask me," says Zimmerman, "which is the real hereditary<sup>19</sup> sin of human nature, do you imagine<sup>20</sup> I shall answer—pride, or luxury,<sup>21</sup> or ambition,<sup>22</sup> or egotism?<sup>23</sup> No, I shall say indolence. Who conquers<sup>24</sup> indolence<sup>25</sup> will conquer all the rest."

## LESSON 22

## MISCELLANEOUS

ăp pli' ançe, apparatus; act of applying.	In y' ti à tō ry (-ish-e-a-), introductory.
bī ōg' rā phy, a written account of a person's life.	jūi' cy, abounding in juice.
blind' fōld, to cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.	kīln' dry (kīl'-), to dry in a kiln.
Căth' o lie, an adherent of the Roman Catholic church.	lăt' i tūde, distance north or south of the equator; extent.
chăp' lăin, a clergyman of the army, navy, etc.	lĕg' ĕnd (or lĕ'-), fable; a motto; a narrative based on tradition.
Chris tī ăn' i ty, the religion of Jesus Christ.	nō' tīçe à ble, conspicuous; worthy of notice.
eō in çide', to agree; to concur.	Prôt' es tant, one who does not belong to the Roman Catholic or Greek Church.
dăi' ry, a place where milk is kept.	re lăpse', to return to a former state.
de mōl' ish, to destroy; to ruin.	re mōn' strate, to urge reasons against.
dī ăm' e ter, a straight line through the center of a circle or sphere.	rōu tīne', a round of duty.
en grōss', to absorb; to transcribe.	spĕç i fy' ing, naming; mentioning.
ex ploīt', a heroic deed; to put to use.	tĕr' ri to ry, a country; a region.
gew' gāw (gū-), a showy trifle.	till' à ble, capable of being tilled.

## Homophonous words, what do they mean?

bow, bough	*tear, tier	loan, lone	medal, meddle
peel, peal	pour, pore	ark, arc	stile, style
rice, rise	pier, peer	seed, cede	peace, piece

LESSON 23

**WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS**

à máss', to collect; to accumulate.	in tég' ri ty, honesty; moral soundness.
bār' gain, agreement; to barter.	méth' od, a system; a regular order.
bā' sis, foundation; the first principle.	nəught, nothing; the character (0).
eāl' eu late, to reckon; to compute.	nine' ti éth, next after eighty-ninth.
çī' pher, a character (0) which alone expresses nothing.	öp' er ā tór, a speculator; one who operates; one in control of, as, a mine operator.
eöm mód' i ty, goods, wares, etc.	pār' çel, a part; a package.
dēm' on strate, to make evident or plain.	pro pör' tion, equal share; symmetrical arrangement.
ëm play' ēe, one in the service of another.	pro pri' e tór, an owner.
ëm pō' ri ūm, a place of trade; a market-place; commercial center.	prös' pēr ous, thriving; making gain or increase.
fī nānce', income; revenue; science of managing money affairs.	pūr' chas á ble, capable of being bought.
fīn ān çiēr', one who is skilled in financial operations; a treasurer.	quād' rų ple, fourfold.
in dēm' ni fy, to secure against loss or damage.	rēek' on, to number; to compute; to suppose.
	schēme, a system; a project.

LESSON 24

**MISCELLANEOUS**

The most difficult thing in the world to contend against is ignorance, and our own is the most troublesome of all.

gu' di ençe, a hearing; assembly of hearers.	dis eöm mōde', to disturb; to put to trouble.
eār' eass, the dead body of an animal.	fā' çial(-shal), of or pertaining to the face.
erēv' içe, a fissure; a crack.	fōre' hēad, the brow, or upper part of the face.
daub, to besmear.	frā' eas, a brawl; a noisy quarrel.
de light' ful, pleasing.	
de spāir', loss of hope.	

**grey'** hound, a tall, slender hunting-dog.

**in ēs' ti mā ble**, priceless; that cannot be estimated.

**in tōx' i cāte**, to inebriate; to elate excessively.

**jū' ni pēr**, an evergreen tree or shrub.

**kitch' ēn**, a cook-room.

**knäck (näck)**, skill; dexterity.

**mēn āg' e rīe**, a place where animals are kept and trained; a collection of animals kept for exhibition.

**Phil' īp pines (-pēns)**, insular possessions of the U. S., southeast of Asia.

**prāi' rīe**, a large tract of natural meadow without trees.

**pro fī' cien cy (-fish' en-)**, adeptness.

**re vērse'**, to invert; to turn back.

**sēn' ti nel**, a soldier on guard.

**ūn' dū lāte**, to vibrate; to move up and down as waves.

**un wār' rant ā ble**, unjustifiable; improper.

**vā' por**, fumes; steam; mist.

## LESSON 25

### WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

**ā bāte' ment**, a deduction from a list-price or value.

**āc' eū ra cy**, exactness; correctness.

**ā mount'**, sum total.

**ās sēs's'**, to fix the taxable value.

**as sēs's' ment**, an allotment of payment; a tax; a sum levied.

**as sēs's' ā bīle**, liable to be taxed or assessed.

**bānk' rūpt cy**, financial ruin; insolvency.

**bugi' ness (bīz' nēs)**, financial dealings; constant employment.

**eon' trā band**, unlawful; articles prohibited from being bought or sold.

**eo-pārt' ner**, a partner; an associate.

**de fūnet'**, dead; deceased.

**de fī' ciēn cy**, imperfection; inadequacy; lack.

**dōe' ū ment**, a manuscript conveying information; an official paper.

**ōx ām' ple**, a sample, pattern or copy.

**flūe' tu āte**, to waver; to cause to move as a wave; to be unsteady.

**frāe' tion**, a portion.

**ma tū' ri ty**, a becoming due; arrival of time fixed for payment.

**ōw' ing**, to be indebted; due.

**pāy' ā ble**, suitable to be paid; now due.

**prō-rāte'**, to divide or distribute proportionately.

**sēiz' ā ble (sēz' ā b'l)**, that may be taken possession of.

**sōl' vent**, able or sufficient to pay all just debts.

**vā' ean cy**, emptiness; a place or post unfilled.

**vēn' ture**, an undertaking; a risk; a speculation.

**vēr' ī fy**, to prove to be true; to confirm; to substantiate.

LESSON 26

MISCELLANEOUS

Talent is something, but tact is everything. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the living touch.

ăf fĕet', to act upon; to feign.

căn' o py, a roof-like covering; an ornamental projection.

de lĭb' er ate, to consider; to weigh in the mind; grave.

ĕf' fl eă cy, potency; power to produce.

ĕp' i thĕt, an expression describing some quality or attribute.

gre (air), before; sooner than.

ex clă mă' tion, a loud outcry; the mark (!).

fa tigue', weariness; to tire.

fĭ' er y, ardent; pertaining to fire.

fĕre bĕde', to foretell; to prophesy evil.

ĭm pŭ' nĭ ty, freedom from harm.

ĭn ĕx hăust' i ble, unailing; not to be exhausted.

lŭ' nă tie, one mentally deranged.

mĭs' chĭev oŭs, hurtful; inclined to mischief.

mĭ lĭ' tia (-lish' a), soldiery; citizens enrolled in an authorized military company.

mŭr' mŭr, to mutter; to grumble.

Ni ăg' ă ră, a river between New York and Ontario.

o pĭn' ion (-yun), view; idea.

quă drille', a square dance, or the music therefor.

quăd' ru ped, an animal having four feet.

re būff', a sudden check.

rĕg' i ment, a body of troops, commanded by a colonel.

rĭnse, to wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing.

rough (rŭf), not smooth; coarse.

trĕp' ie al, pertaining to the tropics.

LESSON 27

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ă chieve' ment, successful performance; accomplishment.

ăp prăis' al, the act of placing a value on goods, etc.

as sŭme', to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to suppose.

ăue' tion, a sale to the highest bidder.

ăăp' i tal ist, one who has money for investment, or money invested.

ehĕat, to defraud; to swindle.

cĕm bi nă' tion, an alliance; a union.

cĕ-ăp' er a tive, working together for joint benefit.

ēight' i eth, next after the seventy-ninth.	mū' tu al, shared alike; reciprocal.
fraud' ū lent, characterized by, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud.	pāy' er, one who pays.
hāive, to divide into two equal parts.	plā cārd', to make known by means of placards.
in stī tū' tion, an establishment or corporation.	plāe' ard, a poster.
īm pōrt', to bring into one country from another.	prōmpt' ly, in a prompt manner.
mēas' ūre, estimated extent or limit.	re bāte', to make a discount from; a deduction.
mō nōp' o lŷ, the exclusive power, right or privilege of dealing in some article, or trading in some market.	sāl' ā ble, capable of being sold.
	sāles' man, one who sells anything.
	trāf' fie, to buy or sell goods; to bargain; the amount of business done by common carriers.
	trāf' flek ing, trading; bargaining.

## LESSON 28

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

fāç' ile (fāss'-), easy to do; pliant.	in fēr' nal, fiendish; diabolical.
dif' fi cūlt, hard to do; not easy.	an gēl' ie, divine; pure.
in jū' ri ous, hurtful; harmful.	rār' e fy, to make thin, or less dense.
ad vān tā' geōūs, profitable.	cōn dēse', to make more compact.
īm pōr' tant, valuable; significant.	ād mīt' tance, entrance; admission.
īm mā tē' ri al, unimportant; trifling.	ēx elū' sion, debarment; ejection.
pā thēt' ie, full of pathos, or sadness.	beau' ti fŷ, to embellish; adorn.
lū' dī eous, comic; droll.	de fāçe', to disfigure; spoil.
sēm' blance, likeness; similitude.	de li' cious (-lish' us), savory.
dis pār' i ty, inequality; difference.	ņau' seous (-shus), unpalatable.
e nōr' mous, vast; immense.	hār' ass, to vex; to tire; to worry.
di mīn' u tive, very small.	sōothe, to solace; to comfort.

Give synonyms of:

vacancy	vanquish	vulnerable	wedding	workman
vagrant	vivacious	wages	wizard	wreckage

## LESSON 29

**DICTIONARY EXERCISE**

The teacher may illustrate the further use of these rules by giving the pupils additional words.

Put *y* for *ie* before *ing*, and *e* for *y* before *ous*; as, *die*, *dying*; *pity*, *piteous*; *duty*, *duteous*; *beauty*, *beauteous*; *plenty*, *plenteous*; *bounty*, *bounteous*.

The final consonant, if single, of words accented on the last syllable, is usually doubled when a suffix is added; as *acquit*, *acquitted*, *acquitting*; *annul*, *annulled*, *annulling*; *metal*, *bimetallism*, *bimetallic*; *control*, *controlled*, *controlling*; *commit*, *committed*, *committing*; *begin*, *beginning*; *enrol*, *enrolled*, *enrolling*; *medal*, *medallion*.

When the accent is thrown backward or forward, the final consonant is not doubled; as, *confer*, *conference*; *refer*, *reference*; *equal*, *equality*; *prefer*, *preferable*.

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

annul	bimetallism	duteous	conference
acquitting	bounteous	plenteous	preferable

## LESSON 30

**REVIEW**

delicacy	independence	initiatory	accuracy
fashion	famous	specifying	assessable
martyr	census	mentioning	business
rudiment	credence	routine	solvent
directory	incredible	bargain	exhaustible
memorandum	simultaneous	commodity	fraudulent
indelible	believe	financier	salable
superficial	morocco	parcel	immaterial
auxiliary	perseverance	scheme	ludicrous
courtesy	courageous	despair	condense
impertinent	civilities	inestimable	inference
applicable	egotism	Philippines	controlled
	indolence	proficiency	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

verify	maximum	disseminate	deficit
palpable	dyeing	rite	hackneyed

## LESSON 31

## MISCELLANEOUS

af fee tā' tion, a false display.

căp size', to overturn.

chăl' lēnge, to defy; to object to.

cōn cēal', to secrete; to hide.

dēs per ā' dō, a man of desperate character.

dīs sylv' lā ble, a word of two syllables.

en hānce', to make higher or greater in degree.

en dūr' ançe, ability to bear; to withstand.

ēr rō' nē ous, incorrect; false.

e vā' gion, the act of avoiding or eluding.

ex cēpt', to exclude.

ex ōn' er āte, to relieve from blame.

fī' nite, bounded; limited.

i dōl' ā try, worship of idols.

mā' ni āc, one violently insane.

mīn' strēl, a traveling musician or gleeman.

pēr tāin', to have relation or reference to.

pī' e tŷ, reverence for God.

pūr sū' ançe, the act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after.

rēs' eue, to deliver; to set free.

sār' cāsm, a taunt; a cutting jest.

tēch' nie al, relating to any art, science, or business.

trēa' tise, an essay; a discourse.

Vē sū' vī ūs, a volcano in south Italy.

vōl un tēer', one who gives service of his own free will; to offer.

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

grown, groan

forth, fourth

quire, choir

mean, mien

bridle, bridal

auger, augur

beach, beech

shear, sheer

steak, stake

moan, mown

bread, bred

brake, break

## LESSON 32

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

āc erūe', to increase naturally, as money at interest.

āc eū' mu lāte, to increase greatly; to heap together.

ān' nu al, yearly.

āp' pli cant, a petitioner; one who applies.

ār rēars', behind in payments.

ās sēss' ment, a sum levied.

ās sō ci ā' tion, a union of persons; a society; union.

cō-ōp' er a tīve, working together for joint benefit.

dīs būrse' ment, paying out.

<b>dis trīb' ute</b> , to allot; to divide among several.	<b>or găn í ză' tion</b> , a systematic arrangement for use or action.
<b>dīv' í dend</b> , a distributive sum, share, or percentage.	<b>pěn' al ties</b> , fines; forfeitures.
<b>earn' ings</b> , gains; money earned.	<b>rěp re gěnt' à tive</b> , agent, deputy, or substitute; one who represents; showing a similarity; typical.
<b>ex' æt' ness</b> , accuracy; nicety.	<b>sěe' re ta ry</b> , one employed to write letters, orders, etc.
<b>fôr' feít (-fít)</b> , to lose the right to.	<b>sě' riěg</b> , order; a succession of things.
<b>in erěase'</b> , to grow; to multiply.	<b>sűe eěs' sive</b> , consecutive; one after another in regular order.
<b>in stăll' ment</b> , part of a debt paid.	<b>űn fôr' tu nate</b> , not successful; unlucky.
<b>man' age ment</b> , control; the act of managing.	
<b>míl' li něr y</b> , articles made or sold by a milliner.	

## LESSON 33

## MISCELLANEOUS

<b>ăd' à mănt</b> , a very hard substance.	<b>ín' fi del</b> , an atheist; an unbeliever.
<b>ăl rěad' y</b> , previously.	<b>lĩ' ar</b> , one who falsifies.
<b>dis sĩ pă' tion</b> , a dissolute course of life; the act of scattering.	<b>mỹs tē' ri ous</b> , obscure; unexplained.
<b>dű' pli cate</b> , a counterpart; are production.	<b>păn o ră' mă (or-ră' mă)</b> , a complete view; a continuous picture.
<b>dỹ' ing</b> , expiring.	<b>păn' to mime</b> , a dumb show; representing in mute actions.
<b>dỹe' ing</b> , staining; art of coloring clothes.	<b>păr' lançe</b> , talk; speech.
<b>ěe elě gi ăs' tie al</b> , of or pertaining to the church.	<b>pěd' i grěe'</b> , lineage.
<b>flĩp' pant</b> , trifling; talkative; shallow and impertinent.	<b>pěr eűs' sion</b> , act or effect of striking.
<b>Gĩ brăł' tar</b> , a strongly fortified rock belonging to Great Britain.	<b>plăn' et</b> , a celestial body.
<b>ĩg no ră' mus</b> , an ignorant person.	<b>pro pĩ' tious (-shűs)</b> , favorable.
<b>in eo hěr' ent</b> , loose; disconnected.	<b>re mēm' brançe</b> , a token; the act of calling to mind.
	<b>sűb' ũrbs</b> , the outer parts of a city.
	<b>űn wiěld' y</b> , bulky; unmanageable.
	<b>wrětch</b> , a vile knave.

Write contractions for:

We will	He is	You have	We would	I would
You will	You are	We have	He would	I had
It will	She has	I am	She will	Thou art



## LESSON 34

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

"Good attention is the secret of good memory. It is like focusing a camera. When you have a good focus you have a good picture. A poor focus means a dim and indistinct picture."

äg' gre gāte, whole amount.

äv oir du pois' (-ēr-), a system of weights for coarse commodities.

bo nän' zā, a mine of wealth; anything yielding a large income.

elër' ie al, of or relating to a clerk or copyist, or to writing.

eom' mērce, extended trade or traffic.

eon stit' u en cy, a following; a clientele.

erē dën' tials, that which gives credit; testimonials.

dëf' al eā tor, a defaulter or embezzler.

drāw' er, one who draws a bill of exchange.

ē eön' o mize, to use frugally.

e lëv' en, the sum of ten and one.

ëm bär' rass ment, financial difficulty; perplexity.

ën' tēr prise, an undertaking.

ëq' uī tā bly, justly; impartially.

för' ger y, act of counterfeiting; thing counterfeited; fraudulently making or altering a writing.

in ĩ' ti ā to ry (-ish'-e-a-), introductory.

jūs' tice, just treatment; impartiality.

lū' ere (-kēr), profit; riches; gain in money or goods.

nū mer ā' tion, act or art of numbering.

pën' ni less, destitute of money; poor.

prëp ā rā' tion, readiness; act of preparing.

pūnet' u al, precise; prompt.

quan' tī ty, bulk; amount.

rëe' tī fy, to make right; to correct.

war' rant, to make secure; to indemnify in case of loss.

## LESSON 35

## MISCELLANEOUS

Words frequently misspelled.

be liëve', to credit; to accept by faith.

eän' dör, frankness; sincerity.

çel' lar, a room under a house.

eom pël', to drive by force.

dīs mīss', to send away.

ëd' ĩ ble, fit to be eaten.

en eöre' (än kore'), once more; again; a call for a repetition.

ex çël', to surpass in good deeds; to outdo.

ex erës' çence, a protuberance; an unnatural growth.

**ex pēl'**, to eject; to drive out.  
**fiērce**, furious; violent.  
**in cōn sīst' ent**, contradictory; fickle.  
**in dī vīs' i ble**, that cannot be divided.  
**mis spēll'**, to spell incorrectly.  
**mōv' ā ble**, that which may be moved;  
 not fixed or stationary.  
**piērce**, to penetrate; to perforate.  
**prae' ti cā ble**, that which can be  
 done; feasible.

**re liēve'**, to aid; to lessen; to display  
 by contrast.  
**sērv' i ce ā ble**, beneficial.  
**shōe' ing**, act of putting on shoes.  
**shriēk**, to scream; to cry shrilly.  
**sīm plīc' i ty**, plainness; artlessness.  
**un pār' al lēd (lēd)**, unequaled;  
 matchless.  
**wēird**, unearthly; unnatural.  
**whēth' er**, if; which of two; in case.

## LESSON 36

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.

**ā dūl ter a' tion**, the act of mixing  
 spurious articles with a genuine  
 commodity.  
**āp' po sīte**, very applicable; fit.  
**būs' tle**, agitation; to be very active.  
**cōm' pe tent**, answering all require-  
 ments.  
**cōm pe tī' tion**, rivalry; strife for  
 superiority; common endeavor for  
 the same object.  
**cōn trōl'**, to govern; authority.  
**cōn vērt' i ble**, capable of being  
 changed.  
**coun' ter sign**, to sign as a subordi-  
 nate officer; a watchword.  
**dāi' ly**, happening every day.  
**dīs crēp' an cy**, disagreement; vari-  
 ance.  
**dī vī' sion**, a partition; separation.  
**ē lēē' tive**, exerting the power of  
 choice; dependent on choice.

**ex pē' rī ēnce**, knowledge obtained by  
 trial; test.  
**fif' tēenth**, next after fourteenth.  
**fūn dā mēnt' al**, elementary; im-  
 portant.  
**in dōrs' er**, the person who indorses.  
**in dūs' tri ōs**, busy; not slothful or  
 idle.  
**in vāl' id**, void; null.  
**mām' mon**, wealth; riches; also, the  
 god of riches.  
**nīēk' el**, a coin; a bright silver-like  
 metal.  
**pe cūn' ia ry (-yā-)**, relating to money  
 matters.  
**re māin' der**, balance; part left over.  
**stā' ple**, a commodity for which there  
 is a steady demand.  
**sūs' tēm ā tize**, to regulate; to reduce  
 to a system.  
**un dēr rāte'**, to undervalue.

## LESSON 37

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

Cover them over with beautiful flowers;  
 Deck them with garlands,<sup>1</sup> these brothers of ours;  
 Lying<sup>2</sup> so silent by night and by day,  
 Sleeping<sup>3</sup> the years of their manhood<sup>4</sup> away, —  
 Years they had marked<sup>5</sup> for the joys of the brave;  
 Years they must waste<sup>6</sup> in the sloth<sup>7</sup> of the grave.<sup>8</sup>  
 All the bright laurels<sup>9</sup> they fought<sup>10</sup> to make bloom<sup>11</sup>  
 Fell to the earth when they went to the tomb.<sup>12</sup>  
 Give them the meed<sup>13</sup> they have won<sup>14</sup> in the past;  
 Give them the honors their merits<sup>15</sup> forecast;<sup>16</sup>  
 Give them the chaplets<sup>17</sup> they won in the strife;<sup>18</sup>  
 Give them the laurels<sup>19</sup> they lost with their life.  
 Cover them over,—yes, cover them over,—  
 Parent<sup>20</sup> and husband<sup>21</sup> and brother<sup>22</sup> and lover;<sup>23</sup>  
 Crown in your heart these dead heroes<sup>24</sup> of ours,  
 And cover them over with beautiful<sup>25</sup> flowers.

—Carleton.

What is the difference between:

immigrant and emigrant	export and import
reputation and character	druggist and apothecary
talent and genius	art and science

## LESSON 38

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

rée' on çile, to reunite; to appease.	dis sât' is făc' tion, displeasure.
āl' ien ate, to estrange; to separate.	eon tēt' ment, content; satisfaction.
ră' tion al, sensible; reasonable.	dis sēm' i nâte, to diffuse; to scatter.
un rēa' gon & ble, exorbitant; absurd.	ās sēm' ble, to bring together.
erēd' u loūs, ready to believe.	hēs' i tâte, to falter; to waver.
skēp' tie al, doubting of everything.	ād vānce', to proceed; to progress.

in fū' ri āte, to enrage.  
 pác' i fý, to calm; to quiet.  
 stūd' ied, designed; planned.  
 ex tēm po rā' ne ous, unpremeditated.  
 pro lōng', to lengthen; to draw out.  
 cūr tāil', to lessen; to contract.

nōv' içe, a beginner; a tyro.  
 á dēpt', one skilled; expert.  
 in díf' fēr ençe, apathy; unconcern.  
 pār ti āl' i tỹ (-shāl-), special liking.  
 eōr rōde', to eat away, as with rust.  
 re new', to restore; to make new.

Give the opposite of:

lag	careful	tough	ripe	smooth
sorry	narrow	sweet	late	crooked

### LESSON 39

#### WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

A person might know the size of the largest city, the length of the longest river, etc., and yet not be educated. Education is a developing of the mind, and not a stuffing of the memory.

būl' le tīn, a public announcement of news.	pe tí' tion, a formal written request, addressed to those who have power to grant it; an entreaty.
căn' vass, to solicit; to discuss.	pós sēs's', to have as one's own; to hold; to control.
eon cern', to interest; a firm and its business.	pri' or, preceding in order of time; before.
dām' age, injury; loss.	pūr' chase, to buy for a price.
dō' nōr, one who gives or bestows.	sēm i-ăn' nu al, half-yearly.
eighth, next after seventh.	sīg' nā ture, one's name written by himself.
fālse' ly, erroneously.	spēc' u lāte, to buy expecting gain; to consider.
fif' ti eth, next after forty-ninth.	sū pēr scribe', to inscribe with a name or address.
frān' chise, a certain right or privilege granted by a government to individuals or corporations.	sỹn' di eate, an association of capitalists formed for business purposes.
mān u fāc' ture, to make from raw material; to work into suitable forms for use.	trān scribe', to copy.
mā tūre', ripe; full-grown; perfected, as a mature plan.	ūl' ti mo, the last month preceding the present; as, on the 2d ult.
mōn' e ta ry, pertaining to money.	vāl' id, good; having legal force.
ōwn' ēr ship, exclusive right of possession; proprietorship.	

## LESSON 40

## MISCELLANEOUS

à eous' tle (or -kōōs'-), relating to hearing or sound.	hăek' neýed (-nĭd), worn out; thread-bare.
ăp prō' pri ate, to take as one's own; to set apart; suitable.	hūr rāh', a shout of joy or encouragement.
browse (brouz), to feed upon twigs, grass, etc.; to nibble.	ĭn hă lă' tion, an inhaling; what is inhaled.
Châu tạn' qua (shă taw'-), a lake and resort in western New York.	im mōv' à ble, that cannot be moved.
çir eū' i tous, roundabout.	in ěl' e gant, not elegant.
cōn erête', to form into a mass.	mŭl ti plĭç' i ty, many; a large number.
cōn' erête, a compound of gravel, cement, etc.; specific.	nōn' sēse, that which is without sense; senseless behavior.
dif' fi dent, timid.	prēc' i piçe, a high, steep cliff.
dis erĭm' i năte, to distinguish.	pre dōm' i năte, to rule; to have superior power.
e mēr' gen çy, a sudden occurrence or condition, calling for immediate action.	ră vĭne' (-vĕn'), a deep gorge.
găl' lōws, a frame for hanging criminals.	re lĭ' gĭon, a system of faith and worship.
ğrăn' deur (-yŭr), imposing dignity or greatness.	squēal, to cry shrilly.
	un dē' vi â ting, unvarying; straight-forward.

For "ear" training:

since	chance	dunce	ponderous
quince	temperance	ounce	nervous
dance	inference	scarce	ferocious

## LESSON 41

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

dis bŭrse', to pay out; spend.	in æe' eu ra çy, mistake; want of accuracy; fault; defect.
fôr' tĭ eth, next after thirty-ninth.	in eor rĕet', inaccurate; containing faults.
hōn' est ý, justice; trustiness.	
hō' plng, expectantly desirous.	

in dēbt' ed, being in debt; under obligation.	rēe om mēnd', to commend to another's confidence; to place in a favorable light.
in vēst' ment, amount invested; that in which money is invested.	rēe' om pēnse, repayment; compensation.
lieū (lū), in place of.	shrewd (shrūd), artful; keen.
mēr' ean tīle, having to do with trade.	spēc' i men, a sample.
mīl lion āire', a person worth a million or more.	stā' tion ēr ŷ, articles usually sold by a stationer, such as pens, paper, etc.
mo nōp' o list, one who monopolizes.	sūb serip' tion, sum subscribed; attestation.
ōp er ā' tion, action; agency.	sūe cēs's' ful, prosperous; fortunate.
ōp' u lençe, wealth; riches; affluence.	sŷs' tem, regular order or method.
pā' tron, one who countenances or protects; benefactor.	vāl' u ā ble, having value; precious.
rā' tī o (rā' shī ō), proportion; rate.	

## LESSON 42

### SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

eāl' um nŷ, slander; defamation.	ēe o nōm' ie al, frugal; saving.
eū' lo gŷ, praise; commendation.	ēx trāv' ā gant, wasteful; prodigal.
nōx' ious, harmful; hurtful.	tāunt, to jeer; to reproach.
bēn e fī' cial, helpful; advantageous.	eōm' pli mēnt, to praise; to flatter.
pū' ēr īle, childish; silly; weak.	ān' nals, history; a record by years.
rēs' o lūte, manly; determined.	trā dī' tion, legend; knowledge orally.
al lē' giance, loyalty; devotion.	gēn' u īne, real; true; authentic.
dīs loy' al tŷ, faithlessness; perfidy.	spū' ri ous, false; counterfeit.
ām big' u ous, obscure; doubtful.	fū' ri ous, raging; fierce; mad.
ōb' vi oūs, evident; plain.	eālm, quiet; still; subdued.
ēg' o tīsm, vanity; self-conceit.	dōe' trīne, precept; belief.
mōd' ēs tŷ, humility; reserve.	prāe' tīçe, usage; performance.

Give the opposite of :

quiet	sad	sincere	hard	honest
handsome	guilty	distant	white	weak

## LESSON 43

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ăb' străet, used without reference to anything; synopsis.	nū' mer al, pertaining to number.
ăd vēr tige' ment, a public notice, especially a paid notice in some public print.	próf' it á ble, useful; yielding profit or gain.
ăv' er áge, medial sum or quantity; ordinary.	re cēive', to obtain by delivery.
cóm' pēn sâte, to indemnify; reward.	re li' á ble, trustworthy; worthy of dependence.
de nóm i nā' tion, title; a name.	rē mū nēr ā' tion, reward; compensation.
dīs hōn' est, void of honesty.	re vēal', to disclose.
ē nū' mer ate, to count; to number.	sēize, to take hold of suddenly; to capture.
e quív' á lent, equal in worth or value.	shrink' áge, reduction in bulk or dimensions.
grōss, twelve dozen; whole bulk.	stī' pend, settled pay or compensation for services.
in' te ġral, an entire thing; whole.	tēs ti mō' ni al, a certificate of good character or conduct.
măx' i mūm, highest degree.	trăns âe' tion, the doing of any business.
mēr' ce na ry, governed by greediness of gain; serving for pay.	
mīn' i mūm, smallest quantity.	
nūl' li fy, to make void.	

## LESSON 44

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Our delegate<sup>1</sup> was placed in a very delicate<sup>2</sup> position.  
 These dents<sup>3</sup> in the floor were made by a dense<sup>4</sup> mass of metal.  
 His decease<sup>5</sup> was occasioned by a severe disease.<sup>6</sup>  
 If we defer<sup>7</sup> the matter we may not again differ<sup>8</sup> so widely.  
 I can put no dependence<sup>9</sup> in him nor any of his dependants.<sup>10</sup>  
 The depository<sup>11</sup> says there is no such book in the depository.<sup>12</sup>  
 There were diverse<sup>13</sup> opinions concerning the success of the pearl divers.<sup>14</sup>  
 I dissent<sup>15</sup> from you as to the descent<sup>16</sup> necessary.  
 Devise<sup>17</sup> some device<sup>18</sup> for the banner.  
 The eminent<sup>19</sup> man was in imminent<sup>20</sup> danger.  
 His facundity<sup>21</sup> of speech is greater than the fecundity<sup>22</sup> of his imagination.  
 It was so formerly,<sup>23</sup> before the new rules were formally<sup>24</sup> adopted.  
 She made a courtesy<sup>25</sup> with true courtesy.<sup>26</sup>  
 Sheathe<sup>27</sup> the sword in its shining sheath.<sup>28</sup>

## LESSON 45

## REVIEW

challenge	practicable	syndicate	incoherent
conceal	simplicity	Chautauqua	propitious
pursuance	control	diffident	mysterious
technical	competition	emergency	unwieldy
accrue	convertible	grandeur	commerce
assessment	pecuniary	religion	initiatory
forfeit	systematize	temperance	preparation
disbursement	laurels	disburse	rectify
installment	skeptical	accuracy	warrant
management	curtail	recommend	candor
apposite	indifference	resistance	compel
successive	concern	economical	expel
	possess	equivalent	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

margin	garlands	reciprocate	accept
forecast	eighth	subtle	shrewdly

## LESSON 46

## MISCELLANEOUS

älmg, charity.	floür' ish, to thrive; to brandish.
av' à lánche, a sudden, irresistible descent of anything, as <i>avalanche</i> of snow and ice.	in de çì' gion, hesitation; failure to form a judgment.
băit, a decoy; to give refreshment to.	i ô' tâ, a small part; a letter of the Greek alphabet.
bēa' eon (bē' k'n), a signal light or fire.	jěop' ard y (jěp'-), hazard; danger.
biv' ouăc (biv' wăk), to encamp temporarily.	knűck' le, to yield; a finger-joint.
char' ăc těr, the nature of a person or thing; moral quality.	măs quer ăde' (-kěr-), a disguise; a sham.
ero çhet' (-shă'), knitting with a hook.	pă tről', a guard; to go the rounds, as a sentinel.
çyn' le, a snarler; one who sneers at moral worth.	quar' ry, a stone pit; the object of the chase.
	răg a mŭf' fin, a vagabond.



re eōurse', resort, as for help.  
 re splēn' dent, vividly bright.  
 shēp' hērd, one who tends sheep.  
 stēn tō' ri an, loud-voiced.

süb' tle (sūt' l), crafty; sly; hidden.  
 sȳs tem ät' ie, methodical; orderly.  
 vo rā' ciōus, ravenous; greedy.  
 yōn' der, at a distance.

Take a second glance at the following words:

parallel	accede	judgment	breadth
tongue	exceed	apology	height
expense	supersede	valleys	honorary

## LESSON 47

### CARPETS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES

- Ax mīn' ster, an imitation of Turkish carpet, having thick and soft pile.  
 brūs' selg, a carpet made of worsted yarn and linen thread.  
 drüg' gēt, material used as covering for carpets.  
 ěm broid' er y, needlework used to enrich textile fabrics, etc.  
 frīnge, an ornamental border; a margin.  
 hēmp, a plant the fiber of which is used for making rope, coarse cloth, etc.  
 in' grāin, a kind of carpet dyed in the grain, or before manufacture.  
 lāçe, a fabric, much used for curtains.  
 lām' bre quin (-bēr kīn), an ornamental drapery for mantels, etc.  
 lī nō' le um, a hard floor-cloth with water-proof surface and canvas backing.  
 mātch' ing, bringing to a match, or equaling; fitting.  
 māt' ting, a straw carpet.  
 mō quōtte' (-kēt'), a carpet having a short velvety pile.  
 oil' elōth, cloth treated with oil or paint.  
 ō rīēn' tal, pertaining to the orient or east; so-called rugs.  
 pāt' tern, figure or style of decoration; a sample.  
 pōr tiere' (pōr tyār'), a curtain hanging across a doorway.  
 re vērs' i ble, capable of being reversed; having a pattern on both sides so that either may be used.  
 rūf' fled (ruf'l'd), drawn into puckers, plaits, or folds.  
 tǎp' es trȳ, a carpet, resembling the brussels, having a figure; a fabric employed for wall hangings.  
 three' -plȳ, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together; threefold.  
 tōr' chōn (-shōn), a kind of lace used for curtains, trimmings, etc.  
 vēl' vēt, a silk fabric, having a short, close nap of erect threads.  
 wēave, to unite intimately; to fabricate.  
 Wil' tōn, a kind of carpet having an elastic velvety pile.

## LESSON 48

## MISCELLANEOUS

ă măzi' ment, surprise; astonishment.	grō tēsque' (tesk'), uncouth; fantastic.
ā' pēx, the highest point; the summit.	il lū' mi nate, to light.
ār' du ous, difficult.	īm prōmp' tu, without study or preparation.
ā' the ĭgm, disbelief in God.	in ȅn' di a rȳ, an agitator; one who maliciously fires a building.
ău dā' cious, bold; daring.	in eon ȅiv' ā ble, beyond understanding.
bōwl' der (or bōul-), a large stone, or a mass of rock.	in sīn' u āte, to imply; to suggest.
elām' ōr, loud, repeated outcry.	lū' era tive, profitable; productive.
erēase, a line or mark of a fold.	mār' tial (-shal), military; warlike.
erīm' gon, a deep red color.	pri vā tēer, ' an armed vessel licensed to take prizes.
de ȅi' sion, settlement; firmness.	sól' i tude, a lonely life; seclusion.
de fi' ānce, act of defying.	Spān' iard (-yērd), a native or naturalized citizen of Spain.
dīs eūs' sion, debate; disputation.	
dīs sīm' i lar, unlike.	
ex pe dī' tion, a journey for a definite purpose; an enterprise.	

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

vale, veil	sweet, suite	fair, fare	soar, sore
ton, tun	wave, waive	wear, ware	core, corps
waste, waist	serial, cereal	feet, feat	ode, owed

## LESSON 49

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

ăm' bu lanȅ, a wagon or cart for conveying the wounded to a hospital.	bück' bōard, a four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic body attached directly to the axletrees.
ăx' le, shaft on which a wheel turns.	büg' gy, a light four-wheeled carriage.
bā rȅuȅhe' (-rōōsh'), a two-seated, four-wheeled open carriage.	eā lăsh', top of a carriage which can be thrown back; a carriage.
brough' am (brōōm), a light, close carriage, with seats inside.	ȅqu pȅ' (kōō pā'), a four-wheeled, close carriage for two persons.

**cūt' ter**, a small, one-horse sleigh.  
**dog' eart**, a light, one-horse carriage,  
 commonly two-wheeled.

**hăek**, a public coach with two seats  
 inside facing each other.

**hăn' sôm**, a light, two-wheeled cov-  
 ered carriage with driver's seat ele-  
 vated behind.

**ôm' nī būs**, a large four-wheeled  
 vehicle for conveying passengers.

**phā' e ton**, an open four-wheeled car-  
 riage.

**rūn' ā bout**, a light uncovered wagon.

**shăft**, thill of a carriage.

**sleigh**, a vehicle for traveling on snow.

**stăn' hōpe**, a light carriage without a  
 top.

**sūr' rey**, a two-seated pleasure car-  
 riage.

**tăl' lý hō**, a pleasure coach.

**thills**, the shafts of wagon or other  
 carriage.

**trűek**, a wagon for heavy draying.

**vīe tō' rī ā**, a kind of low, four-  
 wheeled pleasure carriage for two  
 persons.

**wăg' ōn êtte'**, a pleasure wagon with  
 seats extended along the sides.

**whif' fle-tree**, bar to which the traces  
 of a carriage are fastened.

## LESSON 50

### SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

**NOTE**—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

**pōs' i tive**, affirmative; definite.

**nĕg' ā tive**, indirect; denying.

**đis hōn' or a ble**, shameful; base.

**rĕp' u tā ble**, estimable; honorable.

**im' i tā tlon**, a copy; a likeness.

**o rĭg' i nal**, genuine; not copied.

**ex ist' ence**, being; life.

**nōn ĕn' tī tŷ**, non-existence.

**pre ĕm' i nent**, superior.

**sūb ōr' di nate**, subject; inferior.

**pre līm' i na ry**, introductory.

**sūb' se quent**, following; succeeding.

**ăp pĕase'**, to quiet; to soothe.

**in ĕnse'**, to enrage; to irritate.

**flŏr' id**, having a bright color.

**păl' lid**, pale; wan; lacking color.

**pe nū' rī ous**, sordid; parsimonious.

**līb' er al**, free; ample; generous.

**in flū ĕn' tial**, having influence.

**in ĕf fĕet' ive**, futile; useless.

**sā gā' cious**, shrewd; wise; sage.

**stū' pīd**, dull; sluggish.

**īm mĕnse'**, huge; very large.

**in fīn i tĕs' i mal**, very small.

Write a word nearly synonymous with:

prison  
 error

fraud  
 street

aid  
 pupil

earth  
 learning

## LESSON 51

## CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

<b>bā' sīn</b> , a hollow vessel, dish or pool.	<b>nāp' py</b> , a round dish with flat bottom and sloping sides.
<b>bōwl</b> , a concave vessel to hold liquids.	<b>pīth' er</b> , a water-pot; a vessel for holding liquids.
<b>cā rāfē'</b> , a glass water bottle.	<b>plāque (plāk)</b> , any flat, thin piece of clay, metal, china, or wood used for ornament.
<b>cāst' er</b> , a stand for cruets.	<b>plāt' ter</b> , a large shallow dish.
<b>crēam' er</b> , a small pitcher for holding cream.	<b>pōr' ce lāin</b> , a translucent kind of pottery of a fine grade.
<b>crōck' er ŷ</b> , earthenware, especially the coarser kinds.	<b>quēeng' wāre</b> , glazed English earthenware of a cream color.
<b>erū' et</b> , a small glass bottle for holding condiments for the table.	<b>sau' cer</b> , a small dish for holding a cup.
<b>de cān' ter</b> , a vessel for liquor.	<b>tēa' pot'</b> , a vessel in which tea is made.
<b>drēs' den</b> , a superior kind of decorated porcelain-ware.	<b>tēr rā-cōt' tā</b> , a kind of pottery made of baked clay.
<b>glāzed</b> , made smooth or glasslike by baking.	<b>tūm' bler</b> , a drinking glass.
<b>gōb' let</b> , a drinking vessel having a standard.	<b>tu rēen'</b> , a large, deep vessel for soups, etc.
<b>hāv' i land</b> , a kind of chinaware.	<b>wēdg' wood</b> , a kind of fine pottery.
<b>jar di niere'</b> , ( <b>zhār de nyār'</b> ), an ornamental jar for holding plants, flowers, etc.	

## LESSON 52

## MISCELLANEOUS

"If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality."—*Ben. Franklin.*

<b>cān' non</b> , a large gun.	<b>gūārd' i an</b> , one who has the care of another.
<b>cōn sīst' ent</b> , harmonious; uniform.	<b>haul</b> , to drag; to pull.
<b>ēf fāce'</b> , to erase; to blot out.	<b>hēm' i sphēre</b> , a half-sphere.
<b>gār' ri son</b> , a fortified place; to man with troops.	<b>mēte</b> , to measure.
<b>gnāsh (nāsh)</b> , to strike or grind together, as the teeth.	<b>mūl' ti ple</b> , manifold; repeated more than once.

ôr' phăn, a child bereft of father and mother.

ôs tén' sî ble, avowed; professed.

pên ín' su lá, land almost surrounded by water.

pie' nîe, an outdoor pleasure party.

prêç' e dent, an instance serving as a guide; custom.

pre cêd' ent, former; preceding.

re cû' pērâte, to regain; to convalesce.

rē ěn fôrce' ment, fresh assistance.

săne' tion, to support; to approve.

seîne (săne), a fishing net.

sînge' ing, burning slightly.

tă bleau' (-blō'), a picture-like representation.

tăx' i dēr mý, the art of preserving and mounting the skins of animals.

tēr rês' tri al, earthly.

this' tle, a prickly plant.

## LESSON 53

### PHOTOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, ETC.

căb' i net, usual size of photographs.

căm' e rá, instrument used in taking photographs.

căr tōōn', a drawing; a sketch; a caricature.

chrō' mō, a lithographed picture, in colors.

êch' ing, a practice of engraving by means of acids; an impression from an etched plate.

film, a roll of thin sensitized celluloid used as a substitute for photographic plates.

fôr' ro týpe, a tintype, so called.

fō' cûs, the point at which the image is formed.

hălf'-tōne, a photo-engraving, in which a fine net is placed between the object and the camera.

kō' dăk, a portable camera, using a roll of sensitized film upon which negatives are made.

lěng, a magnifying or reducing glass.

lith' o grăph, an engraving printed from stone.

mîn' iă tûre, a small painted likeness.

păl' êtte (-êt), a thin wood hand tablet upon which artists lay their colors for painting.

pēr spêe' tive, the relative importance of things from any point of view.

phō' to grăph, picture obtained by light on chemically prepared surfaces.

phō to grăv' ure, a fine variety of photo-engraving.

py rōg' rá phý, the process of making designs on wood by means of heat.

rêe ti lîn' e al, consisting of straight lines.

sên' sî tize, to render susceptible to the sun's rays.

sîl' hou êtte' (-ôô-), a profile portrait in black, like a shadow.

stū' dī o, an artist's workshop.

tri' pōd, a three-legged stand for supporting a camera.

vign ette' (vīn yēt'), a style of photographic finish.

vīg' u al, relating to sight.

## LESSON 54

## MISCELLANEOUS

Foreign words and phrases extensively used.

ād vá lō' rēm, a duty placed upon imported goods at a certain rate per cent. upon their invoiced value.

ā' lī ās, otherwise called; as, Jones *alias* Brown; an assumed name.

āl' ī bī, the plea of being elsewhere than charged at a certain time; as, to prove an *alibi*.

bō' na fi' de, in good faith; genuine; as, a *bona fide* transaction.

chef (shēf), head cook of a large establishment.

en route' (ān rōōt'), on the way or road; as *en route* to Canada.

ēx ōf fi' cī o (-fish'-), by virtue of an office; as, president *ex officio*.

ēx tēm' po re, without preparation; as, to speak *extempore*.

fāc sīm' ī le, an exact copy or likeness; as, a *facsimile* letter.

fi' nīs, an end; conclusion.

mēm o rá bīl' ī ā, things worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mō' dūs ōp e rān' dī, manner of operating.

nēg īl gee' (-zhā'), an easy, unceremonious attire.

nōm dē plūme', an assumed or literary title; as, Mark Twain is the *nom de plume* of S. L. Clemens.

pā drō' ne, master; employer; a man who imports, and controls the earnings of, Italian laborers, etc.

pā rex' cēl lence, by way of eminence.

pāsse' pār tout' (pās' pār tōō'), a light picture frame or mat usually put between the picture and the glass.

pōst-mōr' tēm, after death; as, a *post-mortem* examination of a body.

pri' mā fā' cī ē (-shī-'), at first view; as *prima facie* evidence.

prō te ge' (-tā zhā'), one under the care and protection of another.

re su me' (rā zū mā'), a summing up; a condensed statement; a brief capitulation.

sūb rō' sá, secretly; privately.

tēr' rá fīr' mā (fēr-), firm or solid earth, as opposed to water.

ūl tī mā' tūm, the final proposition, concession, or condition; as, the President's *ultimatum* to Spain.

vi' ā, by the way of; as, to ship a package *via* Adams Express.

## LESSON 55

## PRINTING, BINDING AND PUBLISHING

<b>ăg' ate</b> , a small size of type (5½-point).	<b>e dī' tion</b> , whole number of copies produced at the same time.
<b>běv' el ing</b> , the act of making the outer edge of a book cover angular.	<b>e lēe' tro tye</b> , a metal plate for printing, usually a duplicate of type, or a metallic copy of a surface.
<b>bqur geois' (būr jois')</b> , a size of type between brevier and long primer (9-point).	<b>ēm</b> , the unit of type measurement.
<b>brāy' er</b> , a hand roller used for spreading ink.	<b>ēm bōss'</b> , to ornament the surface with raised work.
<b>bre viēr'</b> , medium size type (8-point).	<b>fōl' io (-yo)</b> , a sheet of paper once folded.
<b>brīs' tōl bōard</b> , a kind of fine pasteboard with a smooth surface.	<b>fōnt</b> , a complete assortment of printing type of one size.
<b>bro chūre' (-sure')</b> , a pamphlet; a printed and stitched book, containing only a few leaves.	<b>gāl' ley</b> , tray for holding type.
<b>eāl' ěn dēred (-der'd)</b> , a name given to paper having a glazed surface.	<b>gīlt</b> , a golden yellow.
<b>eālf</b> , a bookbinding in calfskin.	<b>īm prēs' sion</b> , a single copy as the result of printing.
<b>chāse</b> , a printer's frame for holding pages or columns of type.	<b>īm' print</b> , name; to print or mark.
<b>eōm pōg' ī tor</b> , one who sets type.	<b>lēad (lēd)</b> , a thin sheet of lead placed against or between lines of type.
<b>dū o dēc' ī mo</b> , consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves.	<b>long prīm' er</b> , a size of type larger than brevier (10-point).
	<b>mā nīl' ā</b> , a durable brown or buff paper made of Manila hemp.

## LESSON 56

## MISCELLANEOUS

<b>ad hē' sive</b> , clinging.	<b>chăn' nel</b> , a groove; course of a stream.
<b>af fāir'</b> , anything done or to be done; concern; occurrence; object.	<b>elāir voy' ant</b> , one claiming to discern objects not present to the senses.
<b>ăt' mōs phēre</b> , the air.	<b>eōn sēnt'</b> , to concur; compliance.
<b>ău' dī ble</b> , capable of being heard.	<b>eōr' po ral</b> , a military officer; relating to the body.
<b>eap' ī tol</b> , a state-house.	
<b>căv' ern</b> , a large cave.	

**erī tē' ri on**, a standard; a test.

**czār (zār)**, the title of the emperor of Russia.

**fāth' om**, six feet; to find the depth of.

**il lū' sion**, false impression of the senses.

**im āg' i na ry**, fancied.

**neigh' bōr (nā'-)**, one who lives near.

**pe eūl' iar (-yer)**, special; rare.

**prōb' ā ble**, likely; apparently true.

**prēs' tige**, influence.

**rāt' i fy**, to confirm.

**re hēarse'**, to recite; to repeat; to act for practice.

**rēp' ri mānd**, to reprove; to chide; a reproof.

**slight**, slim; weak; a discourtesy; of small importance.

**sōr' rel**, a reddish-brown color; an herb.

**zō ōl' o gy**, science which treats of animals.

One word is usually made of such as the following:

nonunion

sawmill

oddfellow

tonight

baseball

handball

typewriter

tomorrow

taxpayer

everybody

today

teaspoon

## LESSON 57

### PRINTING, BINDING AND PUBLISHING

**mān' u script**, a writing of any kind, as distinguished from anything that is printed.

**mār' bled**, having veins and cloudings like marble.

**mīn' ion (-yon)**, a small type (7-point).

**nōn pā rēil'**, a size of type smaller than brevier (6-point).

**oe tā' vo**, consisting of sheets folded into eight leaves.

**pām' phlēt**, a printed work of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound.

**pāste' bōard**, paper pulp compressed, or paper pasted together and rolled, into a stiff sheet.

**pī**, a mass of type confusedly mixed; to jumble.

**pī' ea**, a size of type twice as large as nonpareil (12-point).

**prōōf' shēet**, a trial impression from type, taken for correction and examination.

**pro spēe' tus**, summary; outline of a plan or scheme.

**quād' rāt (ab. quād.)**, a large blank type-metal lower than the letters, used for spacing.

**quar' to**, consisting of sheets folded into four leaves.

**quoin (kwoin)**, a device for holding type securely while being printed.

**rēam**, twenty quires of paper.



**rěg' lět**, thin strip of wood used in spacing.

**rō' tǎ ry**, a name applied to a printing press propelled by foot power.

**script**, type-like writing.

**stick**, a printer's composing stick for holding type.

**stēr' e o tȳpe**, a type plate, similar to electrotype, and generally taken from a paper matrix.

**sŭp' ple ment**, an appendix; matter so supplied.

**tŭwē' zērs**, small pincers for picking up type.

**tȳpe**, a raised letter cast in metal or wood for printing.

**tȳ po grǎph' ie al**, relating to printing processes.

**věl' lum**, a fine parchment, prepared for writing.

## LESSON 58

### SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

**NOTE:** The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

**e rǎd' i ēāte**, to root out; to destroy.

**prōp' ā gate**, to increase; to generate.

**dēs o lǎ' tion**, waste; ruin; havoc.

**prōs pēr' i ty**, thrift; welfare.

**foy' ǎl ty**, devoted allegiance.

**trēa' son**, disloyalty; treachery.

**e lū' ci date**, to explain.

**mȳs' tĩ fy**, to puzzle; mislead.

**hǎz' ard**, chance; risk; venture.

**čēr' tain ty**, surety; without doubt.

**pēr pēn die' u lar**, vertical; upright.

**hōr i zōn' tal**, on a level.

**com mēn' sŭ rate** (-shŭ-), adequate.

**in sŭf fi' cient**, scanty; inadequate.

**ex ǎs' pēr āte**, to provoke.

**eōn čil' i āte**, to appease; to win.

**ēm' brȳ o**, first state; the germ.

**de věl' ōp ment**, growth; maturity.

**ǎl lē' ví āte**, to allay; to lighten.

**ǎg' gra vāte**, to vex; to augment.

**eōn čēn' trāte**, to condense.

**dis pērse'**, to diffuse; to scatter.

**jōe' u lar**, sportive; jocose.

**měl' an ehōl y**, gloomy; sad; dejected.

Write words nearly synonymous with:

life

old

conduct

wealth

parcel

labor

companion

wages

reply

cargo

perform

ruse

level

oppose

perfect

hoax

light

opening

permit

royal

LESSON 59

**REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES**

"Reason is the soul of the law, and when the reason of any particular law ceases, so does the law itself."—*Legal Maxim.*

**ăp pŭr' te nançe**, a minor improvement; a right or privilege belonging to any property and passing with it; an appendage.

**bŏ' nus**, a premium given on a loan, or for any favor shown.

**chăt' tel**, any movable property.

**deed**, a written contract under seal, usually transferring the ownership of real estate.

**ēage' ment**, a right or privilege of one person in the property of another.

**fēe-sim' ple**, an absolute fee; a fee without conditions or limits.

**fix' tures**, permanent appendages; fixed furniture.

**grānt ēe'**, a person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

**grānt' ōr**, the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

**hēir**, a person to whom property will descend by inheritance.

**in dēn' ture**, a written contract under seal.

**in cŭm' brançes**, burden or charges upon property.

**lānd' lord**, one who owns real estate and leases it to another.

**lēase**, to let; a contract for rent.

**lēs sēe'**, one to whom a lease is given.

**mŏrt' gage (mŏr'-)**, a pledge of real or personal property for the payment of a debt.

**mŏrt' gā gēe'**, one to whom a mortgage is given.

**mŏrt' gā gŏr**, one who gives a mortgage upon his property.

**nŏ' tā ry**, an officer empowered to note protests, administer oaths, take depositions, etc.

**prēm' is eg**, propositions admitted; a piece of real estate.

**quīt' elāim**, to release a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty.

**re lēase'**, to let go; a discharge from a debt or claim.

**sēal**, an engraved stamp for making an impression; wax stamped; to ratify with a seal.

**ŭ'su ry**, demanding and accepting interest beyond the legal rate.

**war' ran ty**, surety; to warrant.

Correlative terms:

occupancy and dispossession  
landlord and tenant  
rental and removal

purchase and option  
permanent and transient  
mortgage and release

## LESSON 60

## REVIEW

amanuensis	development	mystify	prestige
arduous	existence	negligee	recourse
audible	flourish	nonpareil	reputable
complete	fringe	ostensible	resplendent
compositor	guardian	peaceable	reversible
consistent	incendiary	peculiar	sagacious
conveyance	indecision	penurious	saucer
consent	insufficient	plaque	singeing
coupe	inconceivable	porcelain	subtle
crockery	millionaire	photograph	surrey
czar	miniature	precedent	systematic
velvet	moquette	preliminary	ultimatum
	vehicle	terrestrial	

## LESSON 61

## MISCELLANEOUS

Words frequently misspelled.

à brîdg' ment, a shortened form.	ful fill', to accomplish; to complete.
æ côm' mo date, to oblige; to render fit or suitable.	jûdg' ment, decision; good sense; an opinion.
æ knôwl' edg ment, to admit knowledge of; recognition; admission.	lôdg' ment, the act of lo'ging.
à grêe' à ble, willing; pleasing; ready to consent.	nine' ty, sum of ten and eighty; nine times ten.
à lign' ment, act of adjusting to a line.	pre çêde', to go before.
à măn u ěn' sis, one who copies what another writes or dictates.	prin' ěi pal, chief; a leader or head; property or capital.
băl' ançe, weigh; adjust; to poise.	prin' ěi ple, a maxim; a source, or origin.
ês' ti mă ble, valuable; worthy of esteem.	rêad' i ly, quickly; cheerfully.
ex pênse', outlay; a spending or consuming.	re çêde', to retreat; to move back.
ex traôr' di na ry (-trôr'-), unusual.	săl' à ry, a recompense for services.
fôr' ty, sum of ten and thirty; four times ten.	sêp' à râte, to sever; to come between.
	su pēr in tēnd' ent, inspector; supervisor.
	till, as far as; to cultivate.
	un tîl', to; up to; till.

## LESSON 62

## COAL, IRON AND STEEL

ăn' thra ɕite, a hard variety of coal.	hēat, a single heating, melting or smelting operation.
Bēs' se mer, a process of making steel, invented by Bessemer.	hēm' a tite, a variety of iron ore.
bī tū' min ous, containing bitumen and mineral pitch, as soft coal.	Lăck' a wən na, a variety of coal.
brēāk' er, a place in which coal is broken and prepared for market.	Lē' high, a variety of coal.
căn' nel eōal, a coal which burns readily with a bright flame.	pēat, a kind of vegetable substance, dried, used for fuel.
cār' bon, pure charcoal.	pig-iron, blocks or bars of cast-iron as it comes from the smelter.
chār' eōal, coal made by charring wood.	pūd' dling, the operation or process of transforming pig-iron into wrought-iron.
ɕhute (shōōt), an inclined trough or conduit.	Rēad' ing, a variety of coal.
eōke, mineral coal, from which the volatile substances have been removed by heat.	Siē' mēns (see'-), a process of making steel invented by Siemens.
erq' ɕi ble, a vessel used for melting ores, etc.	slăg, the earthy matter separated during manufacture of metals.
dēr' riek, an apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights.	smēlt, to extract iron or other metal from the ore.
grăn' u lāte, to form into grains.	tăek' le, appliance for hoisting ore.
	trăm' wāy, railway for the transportation of ore.

## LESSON 63

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Never excuse a wrong action by saying that some one else does the same thing."—*Ben Franklin*.

ăn' ti quā ted, out of use; old-fashioned.	chār' lă tan, an impostor.
băl' lad, a short, popular narrative poem.	côm pâr' i son, act of comparing.
bī' as, diagonally; prejudice.	de lîn' e ate, to describe; to draw in outline.
buoy' ant (bwol-), hopeful; tending to float.	dis hōn' or (or dîs-), disgrace; to bring reproach upon.
	ěd' i fiçe, a building.

ē las tiċ' i ty, springiness.

gāl' lant, brave; showy.

gāl lănt', courteous to women.

in vin' ċi ble, unconquerable.

knēad (nēd), to work or mix, as dough.

mūs' eu lar, strong; relating to the muscles.

ō bē' di ent, compliant; obeying willingly.

po tēn' tial, possible but not actual; mighty.

pre diē' à ment, plight; a trying position.

rī' val, to strive to excel; an opponent.

săŋ' guine, hopeful; deep red.

sēm' i-ċir ele, a half-circle.

trăns grēss' or, a sinner; one who breaks a law.

ūs' age, custom; uniform practice.

vī' cious, wicked; unruly; addicted to vice.

vīn' di cāte, to clear; to justify; to uphold.

## LESSON 64

### COMMISSION AND PRODUCE

bāle, a bundle.

bār' rel, a round vessel having flat heads.

bās' ket, a vessel made of twigs, interwoven.

cārt' age, charge for carting.

com mis' sion, allowance made for transacting business.

con sign' ment, merchandise consigned to an agent to be sold.

con sign ēē', one to whom goods are shipped.

con sign' ōr, one who ships goods to another.

cōōp' ēr age, price for cooper's work; the work of a cooper.

erāte, a box or case of wooden slats for transportation of goods.

drāy' age, charges for use of a dray.

in spēc' tion, examination; to view.

joint' ly, together; in a joint manner.

mār' ket à ble, fit for sale; current in market.

mēr' chan diŋe, goods for sale; commodities.

pēr' ish à ble, subject to decay, destruction, etc.

prō' cēeds, sum accruing from a sale, etc.

prōd' ūce, proceeds; yield; farm products.

pūr' chas er, a buyer.

ship' ment, the act of shipping; that which is shipped.

ship' per, one who sends goods.

stāte' ment, account of particulars; recital.

stēn' cil, a thin plate with pattern cut therein, for marking letters, etc.

stōr' age, pay for storing.

wāre' house, a storehouse for wares or goods.

## LESSON 65

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Do all the good you can and make as little fuss about it as possible."—*Dickens*.

ăc' tu al, genuine; existing.	lěg' i ble, capable of being easily read.
ău' thŏr ize, to warrant; to empower.	prē ŏc' eū py, to occupy first; to engross the mind.
ău to măt' ie, not voluntary; mechanical; self-acting.	pŭr' port, meaning; to intend.
ăv & rí' cious, stingy; greedy of gain.	ra píd' i ty, swiftness.
cō' gěnt, forcible; powerful; persuasive.	re cíp' ro eal, acting in return; given and received.
eon vē' nient (-yent), handy; conducive to comfort.	rěp' tile, a creeping animal, as a snake.
dīm i nū' tion, making or growing less.	rŭf' fian (-yăn), a brutal fellow.
hō' ping, expectantly desirous.	săc' rí lěge, profaning things sacred.
im pěr' vi ous, not to be penetrated.	shēaf, a bundle of grain.
in dŏm' i tă ble, invincibl.	spě' cial, particular; appropriate.
ir rěg' u lar, not according to rule or custom	stitch, to sew.
lăp' guđ, weary; faint; feeble.	sŭs' te nançe, food; support.
	war' rior, a brave soldier.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

dear, deer	heel, heal	faint, feint	indite, indict
load, lode	kill, kiln	main, mane,	miner, minor
tray, trey	flew, flue	gilt, guilt	clause, claws

## LESSON 66

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

trěach' er y, perfidy; treason.	quěr' u lous, fretful; discontented.
fī děl' i ty, integrity; faithfulness.	cŏn těnt' ěd, satisfied; quiet.
cŏarse, rough; rude; indelicate.	ăn nī' hi late, to destroy utterly.
dăin' ty, nice; refined.	pre gěrvē', to save; to secure.
děf' i nīte, clear; specified.	eon sŏl ěn' tiŏus (-shŭs), scrupulous.
văgue, indefinite; obscure.	un serŭ' pu lous, unprincipled.

de sçënd', to move down.

as cënd', to rise; to move upward.

dīs pēl', to banish; to disperse.

coṇ' gre gāte, to gather; assemble.

ěx' em plā ry, commendable.

ob jēe' tion ā ble, offensive.

ex tēn' sive, large; of great extent.

rē strīet' ed, limited; confined.

in trēp' id, fearless; bold.

eoṇ' ard ly (-ērd-), lacking courage.

māg nīf' i cent, grand; majestic.

pāl' try, mean; insignificant.

## LESSON 67

### SCHOOL STUDIES

"Knowledge is proud that he knows so much,  
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

āl' ge brā, a branch of mathematics  
employing letters, etc., in its treat-  
ment and solution of problems.

ā rīth' me tic, the science of numbers  
and the art of computing them.

ās trōn' o mý, the science which treats  
of the celestial bodies.

boōk' kēep ing, the art of keeping ac-  
counts.

bōt' ā ný, the study of plants, plant  
life, etc.

chēm' is trý, a science treating of the  
composition of substances, etc.

cīv' ies, the science of civil govern-  
ment.

cōm po sī' tion, the writing of arti-  
cles, etc., as an aid in the study of  
the correct use of language.

cōr re spōnd' ence, letter-writing.

ēc o nōm' ies, political economy.

ēl o eū' tion, the art of graceful and  
expressive public speaking or read-  
ing.

ēn gi nēer' ing, the science of con-  
verting mechanical properties of  
matter into useful forms or condi-  
tions; as, *civil engineering*, etc.

ge ōg' rá phý, the study of the world,  
its features, products, divisions and  
inhabitants.

ge ōl' o gý, the science of the earth's  
structure, formation, etc.

gé ōm' e trý, the mathematical study  
of lines, surfaces, solids and angles.

grām' mar (-mēr), the study of the  
principles and use of a language.

hīs' to rý, the systematic, written ac-  
count of a nation's life.

ōr thōg' rá phý, the study of spell-  
ing; the art of spelling words cor-  
rectly.

pēn' man shīp, the art of writing; style  
of writing.

phī lōs' o phý, the science of effects  
by their causes; the science of ra-  
tional principles.

**phỹg' ies**, natural philosophy.  
**phỹg' i'öl' o' gỹ**, the study of the nature and functions of the organs and tissues of the human body.  
**rhět' o' rie**, the art of elegant prose composition.

**stě nōg' rā phỹ**, the study of shorthand; shorthand.  
**trīg' o' nōm' e' trỹ**, the mathematical study treating of the general relations of plane and spherical triangles, arcs, etc.

## LESSON 68

## DRY GOODS

**āl' bā trōss**, a thin woolen material.  
**ăn gō' rā**, a kind of cloth used for coats and cloaks.  
**bāize (bāz)**, a coarse woolen stuff with a long nap.  
**bā tiste' (-těst')**, a cotton texture similar to cambric.  
**blēached**, whitened; made white.  
**bóm bā zīne'**, silk and cotton texture.  
**brāid**, a narrow fabric used for binding, trimming, etc.  
**brō cāde'**, cloth wrought with raised flowers, etc.  
**bűek' ram**, coarse cloth stiffened with glue or gum.  
**chāl' lis (shāl' ly)**, a light all-wool material.  
**chěv' i'ót**, a woolen fabric.  
**chĩntz**, a kind of flowered cloth, made of cotton.

**elōak**, a long, loose, outer garment.  
**eóm' fort er**, a wadded bedquilt; a neckscarf.  
**erāpe**, a thin, crimped stuff, made of raw silk.  
**erāsh**, coarse, heavy, narrow, linen cloth.  
**dām' ask**, silk, woven with a pattern of flowers.  
**děn' im**, a coarse cotton drilling.  
**doi' lý**, a small mat-like table napkin.  
**fāb' rie**, cloth of any kind.  
**gauze**, thin, transparent cloth.  
**gōs' sā mer**, a waterproof wrap.  
**gown (goun)**, the ordinary outer dress of a woman; a dressing-gown.  
**hem' stitched**, having a broad hem separated from the article by open work.  
**jāe' o' nět**, a thin cotton fabric.

## LESSON 69

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ār' se nal**, a repository for storing arms.  
**as suāge' (-swāge')**, to calm; to allay.  
**bār' ri er**, a defense; an obstruction.

**be hōōves'**, necessary for; to belong as due.  
**brũnt**, the main shock.  
**cān' ni bal**, an eater of human flesh.



**eăt' à ract**, a waterfall; a disease of the eye.

**eăt' e eħim**, instruction by questions and answers.

**çy' elone**, a violent wind-storm.

**dis suăde' (-swăde')**, to persuade or advise against.

**hŭr' ri eăne**, a violent gale.

**ig' no rançe**, lack of knowledge.

**im pē' rī al ĩsm**, a policy of territorial extension.

**jū' ve nīle**, pertaining or adapted to youth.

**măj' es ty**, dignity; sublimity; a title of kings.

**mëg' mer ize**, to effect by personal magnetism.

**môn' o tōne**, sameness of tone or pitch.

**nēi' ther**, not either.

**nū trī' tious**, nourishing.

**pēr' fo rate**, to pierce.

**phŷ sique' (fī zēk')**, the physical structure of a person.

**pīn' nă ele**, a lofty peak.

**pōrt' à ble**, easily transported.

**prey (pră)**, booty; spoil; to procure food by violence.

**prī mē' val**, primitive in time.

## LESSON 70

### MISCELLANEOUS

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—*Emerson*.

**ae çēs' si ble**, capable of being reached or entered.

**ag' grăn dize**, to make great or greater.

**eă prī' cious (-prish' us)**, fickle; whimsical.

**ělse' whêre**, in some other place.

**fiek' le**, changeable; inconstant.

**hōard**, to gather and store away.

**ī' çŷ**, like ice; frigid.

**in' tēr val**, a space of time.

**ĭsth' mus (is'-)**, a neck of land connecting larger bodies of land.

**jō' vi al**, merry; jolly.

**jūne' ture**, a joining; a point of time when conditions meet.

**măm' moth**, an extinct species of elephant; very large.

**mīs' ere ant**, a villain.

**ne çēs' sī ty**, that which is indispensable.

**ōr' nă ment**, to adorn; an embellishment.

**pēn' ānce**, infliction for sin, or faults.

**phāse (fāze)**, a particular aspect.

**plū' ral**, more than one.

**pre gūmp' tion**, overweening confidence; probability.

**prōv i dēn' tial**, by God's providence.

**pŷr' à mīd**, a solid, tapering to a point from any base except a circle.

**rēe ol lēt'**, to recall to mind.

**sau' cy**, insolent; impudent; pert.

**stăg' nănt**, motionless; not active or brisk.

**sŷn ōn' y mous**, identical.

## LESSON 71

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

I knew<sup>1</sup> she had a new<sup>2</sup> hat.  
 Many minors<sup>3</sup> are among the miners.<sup>4</sup>  
 You need<sup>5</sup> not knead<sup>6</sup> the bread.  
 The main<sup>7</sup> reason was on account of the horse's mane.<sup>8</sup>  
 The troops<sup>9</sup> were allowed to see the opera troupe.<sup>10</sup>  
 The most beautiful beech<sup>11</sup> grows on the beach.<sup>12</sup>  
 The boy was arrested for stealing<sup>13</sup> a piece of steel.<sup>14</sup>  
 Such idle<sup>15</sup> talk about the idol<sup>16</sup> is not mentioned in the "Idyls" of the King."  
 Let us meet<sup>18</sup> and mete<sup>19</sup> out to each person his share of the meat.<sup>20</sup>  
 After the marriage rite<sup>21</sup> was performed the millwright<sup>22</sup> said it was right<sup>23</sup>  
 to write<sup>24</sup> with the right<sup>25</sup> hand.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

ore, oar, o'er	air, heir, ere	feign, fain, fane
rain, reign, rein	sight, site, cite	rode, road, rowed
raise, rays, raze	sent, cent, scent	to, too, two

## LESSON 72

## DRY GOODS

lawn, a fine linen or cotton fabric with open texture.	ôr' gân dĩe, a kind of transparent, light muslin.
lîn' en, cloth made of flax.	per căle', a fine, cotton fabric, often printed on one side.
măek' în tōsh, a waterproof outer garment; a rain-coat.	pîl' low, a cushion to support the head when reposing.
môr' qěr ized, treated to produce a kind of silky appearance; as, <i>mercized</i> cotton.	plăid, checkered cloth or pattern.
mô' hair, a fabric made from the hair or wool of the Angora goat; or, an imitation of such fabric.	rēm' nant, a fragment; an unsold part.
nēed' le, a slender, pointed instrument used in sewing.	sătch' el, a handbag for clothing, etc.
	săt' in, a silk cloth with a glossy surface.
	săt ĭ nêt', thin kind of satin.

seärġ, an article of dress worn loosely about the neck, shoulders or waist.  
 skein, a knot of yarn.  
 skirt (skĕrt), the part of a dress below the waist.  
 tăġ' fe tă, a fine smooth stuff of silk.  
 tăġ' lâ tan, a thin muslin.  
 thrĕad, a small twist of silk, cotton, flax, etc.

tow' el, a cloth for drying the person after a bath.  
 veil, a covering of transparent material for the face.  
 wŏol' en, made of wool; pertaining to woolen cloths.  
 worst' ed (wŭst'-), a lightly twisted woolen yarn.  
 zĕph' yr (zĕf' er), a kind of yarn.

## LESSON 73

## MISCELLANEOUS

This test in spelling was given to the different grades in the schools of one of our large cities: "There were two boys at their home. Their mother said it was two o'clock and too late to go to school."

ae ċĕde', to assent; to agree.  
 dŏdġe, to evade; an artifice.  
 dŏn' key, an ass.  
 ex tĕn' u ĩte, to lessen; to mitigate.  
 frĭv' o loŭs, trifling; petty.  
 ġŏr' ġeous (-ġŭs), magnificent; very showy.  
 ġrĭ mĕċe', a made-up face.  
 in ħġ' e quate, insufficient.  
 in ġŭs' tiċe, wrong; injury.  
 in stĕn tă' ne ous, immediate; occurring instantly.  
 ir re ġĭst' i ble, resistless.  
 noġ' ŷ, boisterous; loud.  
 ōr' ħ tŏr, an eloquent speaker.  
 pŏl y sŷl' lâ ble, a word of several syllables.  
 pŏmp' ōŭs, stately.

prĕ' cious (prĕsh' us), highly prized; dear.  
 pre pŏn' der anċe, superiority in influence, weight, etc.  
 pre ġŭmp' tu ous, unduly confident or bold.  
 re ċĭp' ro eate, to give and take mutually.  
 shŭt' tle, a sliding thread-holder.  
 sphĕre, a globe; round of duty.  
 stu pĕn' dous, wonderful; of prodigious size.  
 thĕ o rĕt' ie al, not practical; speculative.  
 tŭr' nĕ ment (tŏr- or tĕr-), a test of skill with several competitors.  
 un eŏn' scious (-shŭs), not conscious; insensible.

For "eye" training.

industrious  
 courageous  
 religious

famous  
 hideous  
 courteous

partial  
 facial  
 social

politician  
 malicious  
 seditious

## LESSON 74

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

flim' sy, limp; thin; fragile.	plēn' te oūs, copious; abundant.
sub stān' tial, solid; true.	ex haust' ed, consumed; drained.
fōr' mi dā ble, alarming; tremendous.	wil' ŷ, subtle; artful; sly.
in sīg uif' i eant, unimportant.	un so phīs' ti eat ed, pure; artless.
grā tū' i tous, free; given voluntarily.	pīt' i ful, merciful; calling forth pity.
ob' lī gā tō ry, imposing obligation.	erū' el, merciless; hard-hearted.
in' stī gā te, to stir up; to provoke.	pī' ous, religious; devout.
rē prēss', to restrain; to curb.	īm' pī ous, profane; irreligious.
ir re prōach' ā ble, above reproach.	ēn' mi ty, hatred; hostility.
guilt' y, criminal; wicked.	eōr dial' i ty (-jāl'-), sincerity.
ōp' u lent, rich; affluent.	re pēl', to repulse; to drive back.
in' dī gēnt, needy; poor.	pro pēl', to drive forward; urge.

Write a word the opposite of:

happy	little	difficult	industrious
full	clumsy	wholesome	artificial

## LESSON 75

## REVIEW

accommodate	expense	superintendent	courteous
acknowledgment	forty	crucible	intelligence
balance	judgment	invariably	commission
ninety	salary	consignor	proceeds
delineate	carbon	statement	protege
definite	invincible	cordiality	extempore
authorize	conscientious	dispel	valiant
sustenance	hoping	legible	ruffian
assuage	flimsy	fabric	gauze
wily	dissuade	juvenile	physique
phase	accessible	necessity	ornament
skein	recollect	synonymous	gorgeous
	propel	insignificant	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

separate	bias	ostensible	prey
serene	strategy	verbiage	eclat

## LESSON 76

**ELECTRICAL TERMS**

ăm pere' (-pār'), standard unit of electrical measurements.	de flee' tion, deviation of a magnetic needle; a turning aside.
an nūn' ei ā tōr (-shi-), an indicator; that which announces.	dise, any flat, circular surface.
äre, a very brilliant electric light.	dȳ' nā mō, a machine for producing electric currents.
är' mā ture, soft iron used in contact to maintain electrical power undiminished.	Ed' i son, American electrician and inventor.
ăt' ōm, the smallest particle of matter that can enter into combination.	e lee triç' i ty, an invisible agent in nature.
băt' ter y, an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.	e lee' tro eūte, to put to death by electricity.
böb' bin, either of the spool-shaped parts of an electro-magnet.	e lee' trōde, ends of an opened electric circuit.
eā' ble grām, a message sent by a submarine cable.	e lee' tro-măg' net, a magnetized bar of metal.
çell, a single jar of a voltaic battery.	e lee tröm' e ter, an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity.
çir' euīt (-kīt), the path of an electric current.	e lee' tro seōpe, an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity.
coil, a spiral conductor.	fil' ā ment, a fiber; a thread.
eön düet' or, any substance which will transmit electricity.	fūge, to dissolve; to melt; a safety-piece in an electric circuit that fuses when the current is too strong.
eūr' rent, a passage of electricity through a conductor.	

## LESSON 77

**DICTIONATION EXERCISE**

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of words.

A story may be credible<sup>1</sup> and not creditable.<sup>2</sup>

Dispatch<sup>3</sup> may be spelled with an e.

His assistants<sup>4</sup> did not render him much assistance.<sup>5</sup>

Have all the attendants<sup>6</sup> in attendance<sup>7</sup> for instruction.

I have few adherents,<sup>8</sup> but their adherence<sup>9</sup> is strong.

Put away the excess<sup>10</sup> so that the rats cannot have access<sup>11</sup> to it.

The allegation<sup>12</sup> that the teachers cannot work sums in alligation<sup>13</sup> is false. An irrepressible<sup>14</sup> student is not always an incorrigible<sup>15</sup> one.

Impetuous<sup>16</sup> people are oftentimes the subject of good-natured raillery.<sup>17</sup>

Winter reigns<sup>18</sup> after spring rains, and so navigation is temporarily<sup>19</sup> suspended.

The severe morality, marked charity, elegant<sup>20</sup> manners and thrifty habits of the Huguenots made them a most desirable acquisition<sup>21</sup> to the colonists. A male graduate of a college is called an *alumnus*; <sup>22</sup> more than one, *alumni*:<sup>23</sup> a female graduate is called *alumna*; and more than one, *alumnae*.

"There are quiet victories and struggles, great sacrifices<sup>24</sup> of self, and noble acts of heroism<sup>25</sup> done every day in nooks and corners, and in little households, and in men's and women's hearts."—*Charles Dickens*.

What is the difference between:

polite and kind

amateur and novice

veracity and truth

fetch and bring

avocation and vocation

adjacent and adjoining

## LESSON 78

### MISCELLANEOUS

Words frequently misspelled.

Only three words in our language end in *ceed*: they are *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*; one in *sede*, *supersede*.

**ad hēre'**, to stick fast to, or cleave to.

**ad mīs' si ble**, entitled to be admitted; allowable.

**āl lēge'**, to declare; to bring forward.

**bērth**, an appointment; a place in a ship or railway car in which to sleep.

**birth**, the act of coming into life; lineage.

**eā rēer'**, general course of action or conduct.

**eōn cēde'**, to yield; to admit.

**de cēive'**, to delude; to mislead.

**dōm i nēer'**, to be overbearing; to tyrannize.

**ex cēed'**, to surpass; to outdo.

**im pēde'**, to hinder; to obstruct.

**im pēl'**, to drive or urge forward.

**in tēr cēde'**, to pass between; to arbitrate.

**in tēr fēre'**, to clash; to interpose.

**ō vēr sē' er**, one who oversees; a superintendent.

**pre cēde'**, to go before.

**pro cēed'**, to advance; to go on.

**rēf' er ençe**, relation; direction of the attention.

**se cēde'**, to draw off; to retire.

**sīn cēre'**, true; not falsely assumed.

stăm pēde', to run away in a panic.  
 sūe cēed', to come after; to prosper.  
 sū per sēde', to replace.

sūrge, to swell; a large wave or billow.  
 trāns fēr' ā ble, capable of being  
 transferred.

## LESSON 79

## ELECTRICAL TERMS

găl vā nōm' e ter, an instrument for  
 measuring intensity of an electric  
 current.

gēn' er ā tor, an apparatus which gen-  
 erates or produces.

hē' līx, a spiral line, as of wire in a  
 coil.

īg nīte', to kindle.

in ean dēs' cent, glowing with intense  
 heat; an electric lamp.

in dūe' tion, electrical influence.

īn' su lāte, to prevent the transfer of  
 electricity by using non-conductors.

ī' ōns, elements of a body undergoing  
 decomposition by electricity.

kī nēt' ie, motory; moving or causing  
 motion.

măg' net igr, the power of attraction.

mō' tōr, a moving power.

ōhm, the unit of electrical resistance.

plăt' i num, a silver-colored, non-  
 corrosive metal, possessing great  
 weight and density.

po lăr' i ty, the quality of a body by  
 virtue of which it exhibits opposite  
 properties.

re gīst' ance, opposition to the passage  
 of an electric current.

rhē' o stăt, a contrivance for regulat-  
 ing the strength of electrical cur-  
 rents.

stăt' ie, name applied to frictional  
 electricity.

switch, a device for shifting an elec-  
 trical current.

těl' e grām, a message by telegraph.

těl' e grāph, an apparatus for trans-  
 mitting messages; to announce by  
 telegraph.

těl' e phōne, an instrument to convey  
 sound; to send a communication by  
 telephone.

thēr' mal, pertaining to heat.

trāns mīs' sion, the act of sending.

trāns mīt' ter, that which transmits.  
 vōlt, a unit of electro-motive force.

## LESSON 80

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Be not simply good, be good for something."—*Thoreau*.

ăb seōnd', to secrete one's self, or  
 steal off in secret.

ăf fā bīl' i ty, courtesy; ease of man-  
 ner; sociability.

ăn te cēd' ent, going before.

ău' to grāph, one's own signature.

bău' ble, a cheap, showy plaything;  
 a gewgaw.

çər' e mō ny, outward rite.  
 elān dēs' tīne, secret; concealed.  
 elique (klēk), a faction; a coterie.  
 de gēn' er ate, to become worse; de-  
 teriorate.  
 dēl e tē' rī ous, hurtful; noxious; de-  
 structive.  
 e lēc tion ēer', to canvass for votes,  
 or make interest for office.  
 Es' kī mo, a Greenlander.  
 fa çil' i ty, easiness in performing.  
 fəl' ter, to hesitate; to waver.  
 fōr' tu nate, lucky; favored.  
 gī' ant, a man of large size.

hāb' it ā ble, that which may be in-  
 habited.  
 lāb' y rīnth, a maze; a place full of  
 windings.  
 me trōp' o lis, a chief city.  
 nōt' ā ble, memorable; noted or dis-  
 tinguished.  
 ōf fī' ci āte (-fish' i-), to act as an of-  
 ficer or leader.  
 quār' rel, to dispute; an angry con-  
 test.  
 rē' gion, district.  
 spī' ral, winding, like a screw.  
 vīv' id, intense; bright.

## LESSON 81

## FISH, GAME AND FOWL

bāss, a game fish of which there are  
 many species.  
 cān' vas-bāck', a species of wild duck.  
 chiek'en, a young bird or fowl.  
 cōd' fish, an edible fish especially  
 abundant on the Grand Banks.  
 dōve, a kind of pigeon.  
 gōose (*pl.* geese), a web-footed bird.  
 grouse, a game bird highly prized for  
 food.  
 guīn' ēa-fowl, a fowl of a dark gray  
 color.  
 hāre, a small, rodent animal.  
 māck' ēr el, one of the most impor-  
 tant oceanic fishes used for food.  
 oys' tēr, a bivalvular mollusk.  
 pār' tridge, a species of quail-like,  
 game bird.  
 phēas' ant, a wild fowl.  
 pī' geon, a small dove-like bird.

pike, a large fresh-water fish.  
 quāil, a small game bird.  
 rāb' bit, a small game animal, often  
 kept as a pet.  
 sār dīne', a species of herring.  
 seāl' lōp, a marine bivalve mollusk,  
 the large muscle of which is used  
 as a food.  
 shād, an important market fish of  
 which there are many varieties.  
 snipe, a species of game bird found in  
 meadows or near the water.  
 squīr' rel, a small animal with a bushy  
 tail.  
 sword' fish (sōrd-), a very large edi-  
 ble sea fish with sword-like beak.  
 trout, an especially desirable game  
 fish, generally found in brooks.  
 tūr' key, a large fowl, either wild or  
 domesticated.



## LESSON 82

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Hope nothing from luck, and the probability is that you will be so prepared, forewarned and forearmed that all shallow observers will call you lucky."—*Bulwer Lytton*.

ăb o rîg' i nēs, first inhabitants.

ă pōl' o gy, an excuse.

ă sȳ' lum, a retreat; a refuge; a charitable institution.

bār bā'ri an, a savage; uncivilized.

blîz' zard, a furious snow and wind storm.

brȳ nētte', a woman with dark complexion.

Chēs' a pēake, a large bay in Maryland.

de spōnd' en cy, discouragement.

e elăt' (-klă'), brilliant show; striking effect; applause.

ex pî rā' tion, end; termination.

frōn tiēr', the border of a country.

gūt' tâ-pēr' chă, hardened juice of a tree.

il lib' ēr al, stingy; niggardly; narrow-minded.

im mēr' sion, putting into a fluid; a dipping; engaging deeply.

im pās's' ā ble, that can not be passed.

in dēf' i nite, not precise; vague.

jōg' gle, to shake slightly.

mūs tâche', growth of hair on the upper lip of man.

ōr' tho dōx, approved; sound in doctrine.

pār' tî ele, an atom; a minute part.

plāgue, that which smites or troubles; to vex.

re it' ēr ate, to repeat.

shăc' kles, fetters.

un right' eous (-rî' chus), evil; sinful.

ū gŭrp', to seize and hold wrongfully.

## LESSON 83

## POST OFFICES AND POSTAL SERVICE

căn cėl lă' tion, act of cancelling or defacing.

cār' rî ēr, a messenger; one who carries or delivers goods; as, a mail carrier.

cōl lēc' tion, a gathering; act of collecting; an accumulation.

de liv' ēr y, giving or transferring; act of delivering over.

dē pārt mēn' tal, pertaining to a division or department.

dîs trîb' u tîng, assorting.

în' eom ing, coming in; arriving.

în spēet' ōr, one who supervises; an official examiner.

māil, letters, papers, etc., received through a post office; to post.

mēs' sēn gēr, carrier; a bearer of messages.

out' gō ing, going out; departing.

pōst' age, amount paid for conveyance of mail.

pōst' al, pertaining to the post office service; a post card.	route (rōōt), the road or way traveled; a course.
pōst' mārċ, the official stamp on a letter giving date and place received or mailed.	ru' ral, pertaining to the country.
pōst' mās tēr, one in charge of a post office.	sehēd' ule (skēd-), a formal list.
pōst' pāid, having postage prepaid.	ūn elāimed', not called for; not claimed.
pouch, a bag.	ūn māl' ā ble, not allowed in the mails.
rēg' īs tēred, formally recorded; particularly listed or attended to; as, a registered letter.	ūn sēaled', opened; not sealed; permitting inspection without destroying wrapper.
	wrāp' pēr (rāp'-), covering.

## Supplementary:

post card	post road	post office
dead letter	star route	money order
special delivery	Postal Union	lock box
civil service	mail car	general delivery

## LESSON 84

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

**NOTE:** The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

erōōk' ēd, distorted; twisted.	ā droit', skilful; clever.
strāight, not crooked; direct.	awk' ward, clumsy; not graceful.
mīs lēad', to deceive; to delude.	āg' ĩle, active; nimble.
un de çeive', to free from deception.	elūm' sy, awkward; uncouth.
mās' eu līne, manly or manlike.	al lī' ançe, a union; a league.
fēm' i nīne, womanly; effeminate.	dī vōrçe', separation.
ree' ti tūde, integrity; uprightness.	ēm' a nāte, originate; spring; rise.
īn īq' ui ty, sin; crime; injustice.	tēr' mī nāte, to finish; complete.
de tē' ri o rāte, to impair.	eōn' se erāte, to set apart as sacred.
ā mēl' io rāte (-yō-), to improve.	dēs' e erāte, to profane; misuse.
sūs pēnse', doubt; cessation.	de fōrm' i ty, distortion; misshapen.
de tēr mī nā' tion, purpose; decision.	beaū' ty, grace; comeliness.

## LESSON 85

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Discipline aims at the removal of bad habits and the substitution of good ones."

ab hŏr' rençe, extreme loathing; utter disgust.	ef fi' cien cȳ, effectiveness.
ad jā' čent, contiguous.	e lič' it, to draw out; to bring to light.
ā nēm' o ne, the wind flower.	frīg' id, cold; of low temperature.
anx i' e ty, solicitude; distress of mind.	fūčh' sí & (-shī-), a beautiful flowering plant.
āre' tie, frigid; far northern.	grā' tīs, freely; without cost.
be nēf' i čent, benevolent; bounteous.	Hī mā' la yā (-māh'-), a range of mountains between India and Thibet.
eā prīce' (-prēs'), a whim; a sudden change of mood, opinion, etc.	īs' o lāte, to place by itself or alone.
eās' u al tȳ, accident; misfortune.	mūl' ti tūde, a great number.
čēl' e brāte, to observe duly.	oe eūr' rençe, happening.
chāgm, a deep opening or breach.	pēr suāde', to influence by argument.
eon' se quence, that which is produced by a cause; effect.	shrīv' el, to shrink.
dis čern', to see; to perceive; to judge.	stānd' ard, a test; a banner; an upright support.
	tŏr' toise (or -tus), a kind of turtle.

Give the opposite of :

obedient	keen	coarse	foreign
religious	delicate	hateful	skillful
pious	correct	successful	barbarian

## LESSON 86

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

The froward<sup>1</sup> youth went forward<sup>2</sup> contrary to orders.  
 My ivory<sup>3</sup> headed cane is lying amid the green ivy.<sup>4</sup>  
 The glazier<sup>5</sup> tells of a glacier<sup>6</sup> of ice which destroyed his father's house.  
 The laver<sup>7</sup> is full of pieces of lava<sup>8</sup> from the volcano.  
 Do not touch the least<sup>9</sup> of it lest<sup>10</sup> you be poisoned.  
 Since the last flash of lightning<sup>11</sup> the sky is lightening<sup>12</sup> in the east.  
 I loathe<sup>13</sup> such conduct but was loath<sup>14</sup> to tell her so.

In what manner<sup>15</sup> did the manna<sup>16</sup> fall from Heaven?

You will lose<sup>17</sup> your squirrel if you turn him loose.<sup>18</sup>

Charles is muzzling<sup>19</sup> the calf's mouth with a piece of muslin.<sup>20</sup>

There was an ordinance<sup>21</sup> passed to increase the amount of ordnance.<sup>22</sup>

They united in a petition<sup>23</sup> to partition<sup>24</sup> the estate at once.

I recollect<sup>25</sup> well I could not re-collect<sup>26</sup> the fragments.

#### Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

key, quay	tide, tied	thyme, time	load, lode
wait, weight	bale, bail	need, knead	team, teem
lean, lien	pray, prey	vice, vise	hare, hair

### LESSON 87

#### FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

ān tīque', a dark finish, imitating age.

bōl' stēr, a support for the head.

buf fet' (bōōf-fā'), a sideboard; a counter for refreshments.

chīf fon iēr', a tall chest of drawers.

eōm mōde', a washstand with drawers.

eouch, a seat; a bed or place for repose.

eup' board (kūb' bērd), a small closet for dishes.

dāv' en pōrt, a large upholstered lounge; an ornamental writing desk.

dress' er, a bureau with a mirror.

es erī toire' (-twār'), a writing desk.

hās' soek, a small, stuffed foot-rest.

hāt' stānd, a hat-rack; a hat-tree.

lēath ēr ētte', an imitation of leather.

mā hōg' ā nŷ, valuable wood of reddish brown color much used in making fine furniture.

māt' trēss, a stuffed bed or tick.

mīr' rōr, looking-glass; any polished surface that reflects light.

re frig' er ā tor, a box or room for keeping food or other articles cool.

sēt tēe', a long seat with a back.

stōol, a single seat with three or four legs.

suite (swēt), a set; as a parlor suite.

tete' ā tete' (tāt' ā tāt), a short sofa intended to accommodate two or three persons.

up hōl' stēred, furnished with coverings, cushions, etc.

ve lours' (-lōōr'), a kind of velvety fabric extensively used in upholstering.

ward' rōbe, a portable closet for clothes.

wēath' ered (-ērd), seasoned; said of wood thoroughly dried, etc., for manufacturing purposes.

## LESSON 88

## MISCELLANEOUS

à lū' mī nūm, a light, ductile metal.	mu gē' ūm, a collection of curious things.
ar til' ler ỹ, cannon, mortars, etc.	ôr' ehēs trā, a band of musicians.
dāh' lia (or dāh-), a plant bearing beautiful flowers.	phī lān' thro pist, a lover of mankind.
de cāp' i tātē, to behead.	pīn' ā fōre, a child's apron.
de mōē' rā cy, a republic; a government by the people.	rāl' ment, clothing.
dī' ā leet, a local form of speech.	ro tūn' dā, a circular building or hall.
dī plō' mā cy, the art of conducting negotiations with foreign governments; tact; shrewdness.	serāwl, bad writing.
dī vine', holy; sacred; a clergyman.	spōn tā' ne ous, self-generated; willing.
dox ōl' o gy, a hymn of praise to God.	sy rīn' gā, a sweet-scented flower.
hỹ dro phō' bi ā, animal madness.	thē ōl' o gy, science of God and divine things.
jū' bi lēe, time of great joy.	trā pēze', a swinging horizontal bar, used in gymnastics.
mēt ro pōl' i tan, belonging to a city.	trōus seau' (trōō sō'), the outfit of a bride, including clothes, etc.
miēn, demeanor; manners.	

## LESSON 89

## GASFITTING AND PLUMBING

çīs' tōrn, a reservoir; a tank.	fōr' çēps, pincers.
eoup' ling (kūp'-), connection; a device which connects adjacent parts.	hỹ drau' lie, conveying, or acting by, water; pertaining to fluids in motion.
çyl' in der, the barrel of an air or other pump.	hỹ' drānt, discharge pipe for water main; a water plug.
dīe, a tool for cutting threads on bolts; also, for punching holes, etc.	ōr' i fiçe, a small opening into a cavity.
e jēet' or, a jet pump for lifting water from a space.	plī' ers, a kind of small pinchers with long jaws.
fau' çet, a fixture for drawing liquid from a cask or vessel.	plūn' ger, a piston, used as a forcer in pumps.
fil' ter, a strainer; to purify.	rēam' er, an instrument for enlarging a round hole.
flānge, a projecting edge or rim, as on a pipe, etc.	

<b>săn' i tã ry</b> , of or pertaining to health; hygienic.	<b>sôl' der</b> (sôd' er), a fusible metallic cement.
<b>sew' er age</b> (sũ'-), the general drainage of a city or town by means of sewers.	<b>spig' ot</b> , a faucet.
<b>sînk</b> , a drain to carry off waste water; to submerge; to depress.	<b>spout</b> , a discharging pipe or orifice.
<b>sî' phôn</b> , a device by which liquid can be transferred to a lower level, generally a bent tube or pipe.	<b>thread</b> , the spiral rib of a bolt, screw, or nut.
	<b>vãlve</b> , a lid, plug, or cover to admit, or prevent passage of, a liquid.
	<b>vise</b> , a clamping device for holding work, as in filing.

## LESSON 90

## REVIEW

residence	inhabitants	buffet	suite
develop	eligible	circuit	electricity
lose	loose	indispensable	liniment
telegram	asylum	apology	until
pheasant	mustache	frontier	despondency
impassable	pigeon	conductor	shackles
facility	mackintosh	antecedent	turkey
allege	quarrel	solder	clique
clumsy	mackerel	cistern	iniquity
precious	squirrel	sanitary	recollect
organdie	glazier	refrigerator	concede
exceed	cupboard	hydrant	cylinder
	reference	velours	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

panacea	purport	anomalous	ordinance
immigrant	sedentary	anonymous	orthodox

## LESSON 91

## GRAIN AND STOCK BROKERAGE

<b>beâr</b> , a short seller for a decline.	<b>elëar' an çes</b> , shipments of grain and flour from lake or sea ports.
<b>brô' ker</b> , an agent; one who transacts business on commission.	<b>eôr' ner</b> , an artificial scarcity created by holding property for high prices; to obtain control of.
<b>brô' kêr âge</b> , commission; the business or employment of a broker.	<b>fû' tures</b> , future values of merchandise or stocks.
<b>bull</b> , a buyer for an advance; as, to <i>bull</i> stocks.	

<b>hēdge</b> , buying or selling against other open trades to avert a loss.	<b>point</b> , on stock exchanges, one dollar a share.
<b>liq uī dā' tion</b> , selling of property previously bought or contracted for; "evening up."	<b>scalp' er</b> , one who trades in options continually, making quick and frequent turns; an irregular broker.
<b>lōng</b> , one who has property bought in anticipation of a rise in price.	<b>shōrt</b> , one who has sold stock that he does not own in anticipation of a decline in price.
<b>mā nīp' u lāt ed</b> , under artificial control; as a <i>manipulated market</i> .	<b>squēezed</b> , said of "short sellers" who are forced to pay artificially high prices for property.
<b>mār' gīn</b> , security deposited with a broker to protect contracts.	<b>strād' dle</b> , an option giving a holder of stocks the double privilege of "give" or "take" at a certain price.
<b>ōp' tion</b> , a conditional contract; the right or power of choosing.	<b>tīek' ēr</b> , a telegraphic instrument recording stock quotations on paper tape.
<b>ō ver bought'</b> , more property bought than warranted by conditions.	<b>un lōad' ing</b> , selling in large quantities.
<b>o ver sēll'</b> , to sell more than can be delivered.	<b>whīp' sawed</b> , losing both ways; buying at the top and selling at the bottom.
<b>o ver trād' ing</b> , speculation carried to unsafe limits.	
<b>pēgged (pēg' d)</b> , said of a market that refuses either to advance or to decline.	

## LESSON 92

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done.

<b>ās sūrē'</b> , to confirm; to assert positively.	<b>čīn' der</b> , a partially burned substance.
<b>bā rōm' e ter</b> , an instrument denoting atmospheric pressure.	<b>eon gēal'</b> , to freeze.
<b>blūr</b> , to dim; to blot.	<b>eōn nōls seyr' (kōn ī sūr')</b> , a critical judge of things; one well versed.
<b>čā lām' ī ty</b> , disaster.	<b>dīs ās' trous</b> , calamitous; unlucky.
<b>čhām pāgne' (-pāne')</b> , a highly effervescent wine.	<b>dū' te ous</b> , obedient; compliant.
<b>chā' ōs</b> , disorder or confusion.	<b>ē' grēss</b> , a place of exit.
<b>chōre</b> , a small job of work.	<b>ēs poug' al</b> , the act of espousing.
	<b>ēs' sēnce</b> , nature of a thing; substance.

**fete** (fāte), a festival.

**gên' êr ous**, liberal; noble.

**Hāy' tî** (hā' tî), an island republic east of Cuba.

**In cên' tive**, motive.

**in év' i tã ble**, certain; unavoidable.

**prôg nôs' ti cãte**, to foretell by indications.

**prô hîb' ít**, to forbid.

**pro gã' ie**, dull; like prose.

**whôa** (whô), stop.

**wîz' ard**, a magician.

## LESSON 93

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

**chêege**, the curd of milk.

**cîn' nã mon**, a variety of spice.

**cô' eoa**, a preparation similar to chocolate used in making a beverage.

**côf' fêe**, a shrub and its berry.

**fir' kîn**, a wooden vessel used for butter, lard, etc.

**flour**, the finely ground meal of wheat.

**gãl' lon**, a liquid measure of four quarts.

**gîn' ger**, a root, ground for spice.

**glũ' cõe**, a kind of sugar, less sweet than cane-sugar.

**mãe a rō' nĩ**, a food made of paste.

**mãtch' eg**, sticks prepared for catching fire by friction.

**mo lãs' sêg**, syrup made from vegetable juice or sap.

**mũs' tard**, a plant and its seed.

**nut' mæg**, the hard aromatic kernel of the nutmeg tree.

**ôat' mēal**, meal made of oats.

**pie' kle**, any article of food preserved in brine or vinegar.

**rãl' gins**, dried grapes.

**sôr' ghũm**, Chinese sugar-cane.

**spã ghêt' ti** (-gêt'-), a kind of macaroni.

**tãp i ô' ea**, obtained from the roots of a Brazilian plant.

**to bãc' eo**, a plant, the dried leaves of which are used for chewing and smoking.

**thyme** (tĩm), a plant much used in cooking.

**vã nĩl' lã**, a flavoring extract made from the vanilla bean.

**vêg' e tã ble**, an edible plant.

**vĩn' e gãr**, an acid liquor.

## LESSON 94

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

**NOTE**—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

**i tĩn' er ant**, traveling about.

**stã' tion ã ry**, not moving; fixed.

**hu mĩl i ã' tion**, chagrin; vexation.

**grãt i fĩcã' tion**, delight; satisfaction.

**pãr sĩ mō' nĩ ous**, stingy; penurious.

**ex trãv' ã gãnt**, prodigal; wasteful.

**se rẽnẽ'**, clear; calm.

**tẽm pẽst' ũ ous**, stormy; boisterous.



tôr' ture, agony; torment.

ee' stâ sy, rapture; excessive joy.

vět' ěr an, one long in service.

re eruit', one newly enlisted.

tî' ny, very small.

gi găn' tie, immense; huge.

â lâc' ri ty, cheerful readiness.

re lûc' tançe, aversion; repugnance.

ăn i mỗ' i ty, hatred; antipathy.

sým' pà thy, compassion; pity.

glimpse, a short hurried view.

seru' ti ny, minute inspection.

făc' tious (-shus), turbulent.

gĕn' ial (-yăl), kindly; sympathetic.

de rî' gion, ridicule; scorn.

rĕv' er ençe, veneration; respect.

Give the opposite of :

master

wrath

delighted

prompt

worthy

tedious

saintly

hence

## LESSON 95

### HARDWARE TERMS

ăm mu nî' tion, powder, balls, etc.

ăn nĕaled', made tough by heating, then cooling slowly; as, *annealed* wire.

awl, a pointed instrument for piercing small holes.

bĕl' lówg, an instrument for blowing fires.

bĕn' zîne, an oil used for cleaning, etc.

bĕv' el, a kind of square used by carpenters, masons, etc.

bütt, a hinge used in hanging doors.

căn' is tĕr, a metal box for coffee, tea, etc.

căr' tridge, a charge for a firearm.

chăf' ing-dish, a vessel for cooking on the table.

cleav' ěr, an ax-like knife used by butchers.

côm' pass ěg, an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, etc.

côrk' serew, an instrument for drawing corks from bottles.

cũt' ler ý, edged tools, such as knives, shears, razors, etc.

ĕn âm' eled (-ĕld), having a glossy or variegated surface; glazed.

fil' ter, a device for straining impurities from water, etc.

găl' vâ nize, to coat, as iron with zinc.

găuge (găge), an instrument used to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, etc.

gĭm' lĕt, a small tool for boring holes.

gouge, a chisel with hollow blade; to scoop out.

grän' ite-wäre, a kind of iron ware, coated with granite enamel.	hinge, the attachment upon which door or cover swings.
grind' stōne, a flat circular stone hung upon an axis and used for sharpening tools, etc.	i' sîn glâss, pure gelatin; a name for mica.
	jâ pänned', coated with a black polish.

## Supplementary.

lawn mower

fishing tackle

napkin ring

barbed wire

nail puller

sewing machine

## LESSON 96

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

It requires great patience<sup>1</sup> to attend such discontented patients.<sup>2</sup>He used the fallen pillar<sup>3</sup> for his pillow<sup>4</sup> on that fatal night.He unpacked the presents<sup>5</sup> in my presence.<sup>6</sup>We pitied<sup>7</sup> her because she was so pitted<sup>8</sup> by the small-pox.If you do not proscribe<sup>9</sup> its use, prescribe<sup>10</sup> some regulations concerning it.The populace<sup>11</sup> are generally discontented in a very populous<sup>12</sup> city.Poplar<sup>13</sup> is the most popular<sup>14</sup> timber in our line of work.Many princes<sup>15</sup> are suitors of the young princess.<sup>16</sup>Prophecy<sup>17</sup> a good prophecy.<sup>18</sup>Will a dish of suet<sup>19</sup> suit<sup>20</sup> any person in your suite?<sup>21</sup>The subtle<sup>22</sup> spider weaves a web of subtile<sup>23</sup> thread.Do not ridicule<sup>24</sup> my old reticule.<sup>25</sup>

What is the difference between:

hope and expect

economical and frugal

anticipate and expect

abridgment and abstract

homogeneous and heterogeneous

## LESSON 97

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us that difficulty is insurmountable."

äl low' ançe, a stated amount or quantity; toleration.

â skew', awry; out of proper position.

ân' çes tōr, one from whom a person descends.

çhâ rāde', an acted enigma.

cōm pūl' sion, force applied; act of compelling.

equ' rī er, a messenger sent in haste.	flām' beau (-bō), a torch.
erī' sis, a turning point; a decisive moment.	im prāc' tī cā ble, impossible.
de sir' ā bīl' i ty, state or quality of being desirable.	lēav' en, a fermenting mixture.
dīs eoun' te nançe, to look upon with disfavor.	māg nā nīm' i ty, generosity; largeness of spirit.
dīs erēet', cautious; prudent.	mē' dī ā tōr, intercessor.
dī vēr' sion, turning aside; pastime.	ōb' so lēte, out of use.
ex çess' ive, beyond just limits.	pīt' i ā ble, deserving pity.
ex pān' sion, the act of expanding.	po lŷg' ā my, marriage with more than one wife or husband at a time.
fēl' o ny, a high crime.	Que bēc', a province of Canada; also a city.
fēr' vōr, ardor; intense feeling.	su pērb', grand; elegant.

## LESSON 98

## HARDWARE TERMS

lā' dle, a cuplike spoon with a long handle.	rāke, a garden, or farm tool.
lēv' el, a carpenter's instrument; flat; even.	rī' fle, a gun with a grooved barrel.
māl' let, a small maul.	scīg' gorg, a small cutting instrument.
maul, a heavy wooden hammer.	seōōp, a deep shovel; a ladle.
mēt' al, an elementary substance, such as gold, iron, etc.	serew-driv' er, a tool for inserting screws.
mī' ter-box, a box for holding boards, etc., to be sawed at an angle or bevel.	shēl lac', a resinous substance used in varnishes, dyes, etc.
nāph' thā (nāf'- or nāp'-), an oil used for cleaning and heating.	slēdge, a large heavy hammer.
niek' el-plāt' ed, coated or plated with nickel.	spī' dēr, an iron kitchen utensil.
nīp' ple, a pipe fitting for connecting two other fittings.	sprink' ler, a watering pot.
pād' lōek, a strong detachable lock.	stēel' yārd (also stīl' yērd), a device for weighing.
plis' tol, a small firearm.	tūr' pēn tine, an oil used in mixing paints, etc.
	twēē' zerg, pincers; nippers.
	vēn' tī lā tor, a device for supplying fresh air.
	wrēnch, a tool for pulling or twisting.

## Supplementary:

oil stove  
can opener

dinner pail  
pocket knife

sash weight  
door mat

LESSON 99

MISCELLANEOUS

"It ought to be no disparagement to a star that it is not the sun."

af fil' i ate, to unite; to adopt.  
 ăn' gu lar, having angles; lean.  
 bĕn e făc' tōr, a friendly helper.  
 bĕv' er age, a drink; that which is drunk.  
 fā' tal, deadly; disastrous.  
 fō' li age, leaves of a tree.  
 fōr' ci ble, impressive; vigorous.  
 fū' gi tive, fleeing, or having fled, as from justice; runaway.  
 hăp' hăz ard, at random.  
 hŷp oe' rī sŷ, deceit; to play a part.  
 ĩm mē' dĩ ate ly, without delay.  
 ĩn ex eūs' à ble, not to be justified.  
 lŷl' lá bŷ, a cradle song.

mīs' sile, a projectile.  
 mōr' sel, a small portion.  
 nĕg' li gent, careless; neglectful.  
 Nĩ eă ră' gua (nĕe eaw raw' gwa), a republic of Central America.  
 ōe eă' sion, a particular event or juncture.  
 pĕer, a nobleman; an equal; to peep.  
 pĕn i tĕn' tia ry (-sha-), a prison.  
 săt' ire, sarcasm; a sarcastic speech or essay.  
 seăf' fold, an elevated platform.  
 sŷr' năme, the family name.  
 sŷr vey', to measure, as land; to view.  
 vĕn' er âte, to revere; to cherish.

Take a second glance at the following words:

accommodate	tobaccos	forty	parcel
superintendent	balance	ninety	legible
privilege	perceive	separate	cancel
judgment	marvelous	using	referred

LESSON 100

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

băek' band, part of a harness used to hold up shafts of a carriage.  
 bĭl' let, a strap or loop which enters a buckle.  
 blĭnd' ĕr, a screen on the bridle.  
 breech' ing (brĭch'-), the hinder part of a harness.  
 brī' dle, head-gear for governing a horse.

bŷek' le, an instrument for fastening straps.  
 chĕek' rein, a rein to prevent a horse from lowering his head.  
 chōke' strap, a strap to keep a horse's collar in place.  
 cĭnch, a strong saddle girth.  
 erup' per, the loop which passes under a horse's tail.

<b>gīrth</b> , the strap by which a saddle is fastened to a horse.	<b>pōm' mēl</b> , the knob of a saddlebow.
<b>hāl' ter</b> , a rope or strap for leading or tying a horse.	<b>reīn</b> , strap of a bridle by which the horse is governed.
<b>hāmes</b> , a kind of collar for horses.	<b>sād' dle</b> , part of a harness; seat for a rider.
<b>hār' ness</b> , equipments of a horse, etc.	<b>spūr</b> , an instrument to hasten the speed of a horse.
<b>hōrn</b> , the high pommel of a saddle.	<b>stīr' rup</b> , part of the saddle for the foot.
<b>houg' ing</b> , a covering for a horse's saddle; a horsecloth.	<b>sūr' cīn gle</b> , a girth for binding on a saddle, blanket, etc.
<b>lār' ī at</b> , a lasso; used also in picketing a horse.	<b>trā' ces</b> , the straps of a harness extending to the whiffletrees; a tug.
<b>mār' tin gāle</b> , a strap to hold down the head of a horse.	

## LESSON 101

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The liberty of discussion is the great safeguard of all other liberties."—*Macaulay*.

<b>brīt' tle</b> , fragile; liable to break.	<b>ōm nīp' o tence</b> , infinite power.
<b>brōgue</b> , a dialectic pronunciation.	<b>ōre</b> , native mineral.
<b>ce mēnt'</b> , an adhesive substance; to stick together.	<b>pīque (pēk)</b> , stinging vexation; to stimulate to action.
<b>eon vērt' ī ble</b> , capable of being changed.	<b>prōm e nāde'</b> , a walk for amusement or exercise.
<b>eō quētte' (-ket')</b> , a flirt.	<b>rā' dī ūs</b> , semi-diameter of a circle or sphere.
<b>de nī' al</b> , refusal.	<b>rāp' tur ous</b> , ecstatic; joyous.
<b>dīs tīn' guish</b> , to note difference between; to confer eminence.	<b>re gēm' blance</b> , likeness.
<b>flēnd</b> , an intensely malicious person.	<b>rhyme (rīme)</b> , to correspond in sound; a couplet; poetry.
<b>im mōr' al</b> , sinful; dissolute.	<b>rhhythm (rīth' m)</b> , regular succession of motions, sounds, etc.
<b>in dūl' gent</b> , lenient; prone to indulge.	<b>rōgue</b> , a dishonest person; a rascal.
<b>in' trī cate</b> , complex; complicated.	<b>rūm' mage</b> , to search by overturning things.
<b>lās' si tūde</b> , languor.	<b>twīch</b> , to jerk.
<b>Ma eāu' lay</b> , English historian, essayist, poet and statesman.	

LESSON 102

HEATING, LIGHTING AND VENTILATING

à cết' y lēne, an illuminating gas making a very brilliant light.	fënd' er, a screen for an open fire-place.
ănd' i ron, iron support for burning logs.	fire'-dog, an andiron.
ăs bēs' tōs, a kind of mineral unaffected by fire.	flūe, passage for a current of air.
căn de lă' brum (pl., -bră), a candlestick with branches.	fū' el, wood or any substance that feeds fire.
chăn de liēr', a frame or support for lights.	fūr' năce, an enclosed fire-place.
chīm' ney, a passage for smoke; a flue.	găs' o line, a highly volatile mixture.
clink' er, slag which forms in stoves or furnaces.	grăte, a frame for holding fuel while burning.
cōal, a combustible mineral substance used for fuel.	heārth, floor of a fire-place.
cōm būs' ti ble, easily inflammable.	kēr' o sēne, an oil used for illuminating purposes.
ēl' bōw, any turn or bend like that of the arm joint.	pe trō' le ūm, an inflammable liquid exuding from the earth.
e lēe tro liēr', a frame for supporting electric lamps.	ră' dī ā tor, that which radiates heat.
	rănge, a kind of cooking stove.
	rēg' is ter, a damper for regulating ventilation.
	trăn' sôm, a swinging window over a door.

LESSON 103

MISCELLANEOUS

The power to acquire, retain, and use information properly, is education in its broad sense. "He who can confine his entire attention to a point for ten minutes," some one says, "is educated." Do you believe it?

à pōs' tle (-pos' l), one of the twelve chosen by Christ; a zealous advocate of any doctrine.	eül' prīt, a guilty person.
căs' tī gāte, to chastise.	dăz' zle, to blind temporarily with brilliance.
eon fi dēn' tial, trusted; intimate.	dēx' tēr ous, expert; skilful.
eon' so nant, in harmony with; any letter of the alphabet not a vowel.	dī vīs' i ble, capable of being divided.
	gnaw (naw), to bite or tear with the teeth.

<b>hăi lē lū' iăh</b> (-yăh), a song of praise to God.	<b>seăn' dal</b> , slander; malicious defama- tion.
<b>hōe' ing</b> , cutting with a hoe.	<b>sponge</b> , an absorbent, elastic sub- stance; to clean.
<b>i dēn' tīe al</b> , the same.	<b>sūf' fo cāte</b> , to stifle; to choke.
<b>mīs' ēr ā ble</b> , wretched; forlorn.	<b>tăe' tīes</b> , system of procedure; the science of military and naval evo- lutions.
<b>pā rēn' the sīs</b> , the marks ( ); an ex- planatory clause.	<b>tēp' id</b> , lukewarm.
<b>plau' gi ble</b> , apparently right.	<b>un ērr' ing</b> , exact; unfailing; mak- ing no mistake.
<b>Prēs bŷ tē' rī an</b> , a religious sect.	<b>wrīn' kle</b> , to crease; a crease.
<b>prim' i tīve</b> , first; primeval; earliest.	
<b>pŷr o tēch' nīes</b> , pertaining to fire- works.	

For "eye" training.

voluminous	sufficient	palatial	patient
righteous	facetious	musician	ancient
erroneous	patience	conscience	deficient

## LESSON 104

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

<b>ăd' vēr tīe</b> , to publish; to disclose.	<b>in vēi' gle</b> , to ensnare; to lead astray.
<b>sūp prēs's</b> , to withhold; to repress.	<b>ēx' trī cāte</b> , to free; disentangle.
<b>re plēn' ish</b> , to stock anew.	<b>per cēive'</b> , to discern; to see.
<b>im pōv' er ish</b> , to make poor.	<b>mīs eon cēive'</b> , to misapprehend.
<b>rēs' o lūte</b> , firm; determined.	<b>eon mū' ni cate</b> , to impart; to share.
<b>văç' il lăt ing</b> , wavering.	<b>se erēte'</b> , to hide; conceal.
<b>ex âg' ger âte</b> , to overstate; enlarge.	<b>eon tām' i nâte</b> , to corrupt by contact.
<b>un der ēs' tī mate</b> , undervalue.	<b>elēange</b> , to clean; to purify.
<b>préd' e cēs sōr</b> , one who precedes.	<b>ēph ěm' ēr al</b> , short-lived.
<b>sūe cēs' sōr</b> , one who follows.	<b>pēr pēt' u al</b> , everlasting; eternal.
<b>dīs pâr' âge</b> , to undervalue; to decry.	<b>vī vâ' cious</b> , full of life.
<b>ex tōl'</b> , to praise highly.	<b>in ăn' i mâte</b> , dead; dull.

Write a word nearly synonymous with:

flesh	tendency	decrease	imminent
familiar	access	devise	extant
specimen	assay	illicit	insight

## LESSON 105

## REVIEW

brokerage	scalper	blur	connoisseur
liquidation	inevitable	disastrous	cocoa
cinnamon	macaroni	molasses	vegetable
raisins	tapioca	tobacco	reverence
itinerant	stationary	extravagant	cutlery
gigantic	reluctance	derision	economical
gauge	auger	canister	impracticable
abridgment	isinglass	prophecy	sieve
turpentine	pistol	crisis	negligent
survey	wrench	forcible	convertible
pique	surcingle	halter	confidential
divisible	resemblance	rummage	perceive
	vacillating	predecessor	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

corps	inevitable	ubiquity	pedal
levee	fictitious	inherent	corpse

## LESSON 106

## HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

**băn' quết**, a feast.

**boufi lon'** (**bōōl yōn'**), broth or clear soup.

**brăk' făst**, the morning meal.

**că fê'**, a restaurant; room for serving liquors.

**côn fêe' tion er y**, sweetmeats.

**côn som mē'**, clear soup or bouillon.

**cū' lí nă ry**, relating to cookery.

**en trêe' (ăn trā')**, a dish served between courses.

**êl e vā' tōr**, a cage for conveying persons to different floors.

**fire'-es cāpe**, a contrivance, generally on the outside of a building, for affording quick egress in case of fire.

**frīe as sêe'**, a kind of meat stew.

**grill**, to broil on a gridiron.

**guêst**, a lodger or boarder; a visitor.

**lăv' à to ry**, a place for washing.

**lōb' by**, the main entrance hall of a hotel.

**lūnch' eon (-ăn)**, a light repast between meals.

**me nư'**, a bill of fare.



rēs' tau rānt, a place where meals are served; a cafe.	shēr' bēt, a flavored water-ice.
pās' trý, such articles of food as pies, cakes, etc.	sīr' loin, a loin of beef.
squ' sage, minced meat for food.	tā' ble d'hôte (tā' bl' dōt), regular; ordinary; the regular meal, as a <i>table d'hote</i> dinner.
seul' ler y, a place where culinary utensils are kept.	tā bās' eo, a sauce made from red peppers.

## LESSON 107

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

That fine bridle<sup>1</sup> must have been left by the bridal<sup>2</sup> party.  
 The cork would not buoy<sup>3</sup> up the boy.  
 The grounds of this cemetery<sup>4</sup> are laid out with symmetry.<sup>5</sup>  
 I met by chance<sup>6</sup> with a book of chants.<sup>7</sup>  
 A man with so small a salary<sup>8</sup> cannot afford to buy celery.<sup>9</sup>  
 This critic<sup>10</sup> wrote a good critique<sup>11</sup> on the book.  
 The sailors carried my silver cruse<sup>12</sup> on their last cruise.<sup>13</sup>  
 As I jumped across the creek<sup>14</sup> I felt a crick<sup>15</sup> in my neck.  
 Many correspondents<sup>16</sup> make my daily correspondence<sup>17</sup> very heavy.  
 I am confident<sup>18</sup> that he will not make you his confidant.<sup>19</sup>  
 Seize<sup>20</sup> him if he does not cease<sup>21</sup> from his depredations.  
 Wreathe<sup>22</sup> a wreath for the victor.  
 I doubted his veracity<sup>23</sup> but not his voracity.<sup>24</sup>  
 His relict<sup>25</sup> keeps his watch as the only relic of her husband.

What is the difference between:

arduous and difficult	accurate and precise
biased and prejudiced	discerning and discriminating
indolent and lazy	happen and transpire

## LESSON 108

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The moral grandeur of independent integrity is the sublimest thing in nature."

com plā' çen çy, self-satisfaction.	deign (dāne), to allow; to condescend.
con' fis ea', to seize by authority.	dis re spéet' fūl, uncivil; discourteous.
eor rūpt' i ble, subject to decay.	
de eō' rum, dignity; propriety of speech and behavior.	dūn' geon (-jūn), a close prison; a dark, underground cell.

en <b>çir' ele</b> , to surround ; to enclose by a circle.	<b>sũs çẽp' tĩ ble</b> , sensitive ; capable of receiving impressions.
ex <b>põ' sure</b> , the act of laying open ; making public.	<b>Tẽn' nỹ sỏn</b> , English poet laureate.
<b>fãl' la cy</b> , mistake ; deceptive or false appearance.	<b>tẻe tỏ' tal er</b> , an abstainer from intoxicants.
<b>fir' mã mẻnt</b> , the sky ; the heavens.	<b>te nã' cious</b> , tough ; unyielding ; adhesive ; retentive.
<b>foi' ble</b> , failing ; weakness.	<b>tũn' nel</b> , an underground passage ; to make a tunnel.
<b>gỹm nãs' tẻes</b> , athletic exercises.	<b>un eoũ' ple</b> , to disjoin.
<b>hi' bẻr nãte</b> , to winter in close quarters, as some reptiles, etc.	<b>ũn in tẻl' li gĩ ble</b> , obscure ; not understood.
<b>in elẻm' ent</b> , severe, as applied to weather ; not mild.	<b>un kẻmpt'</b> , untidy ; unpolished ; not combed.
<b>ser' geant (sãr- or sẻr-)</b> , a military officer.	<b>vẻogue</b> , fashion ; mode.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

prays, preys, praise	sees, seas, seize	viol, vial, vile
born, bourne, borne	bole, boll, bowl	cite, site, sight
vain, vane, vein	ceil, seal, seel	pear, pare, pair

## LESSON 109

## INSURANCE

<b>ãc' çỉ dent</b> , injury not self-inflicted ; an unexpected event.	<b>ãr' son</b> , the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or other property of another person.
<b>ãc' tu a rỹ</b> , an officer of a life insurance company who computes values of contingent liabilities, etc.	<b>bẻn e fi' çỉ à ry (-fish'-)</b> , one to whom insurance is paid.
<b>ãd jũst' ment</b> , settlement of fire losses or claims ; disposition.	<b>dis à bil' i ty</b> , helplessness.
<b>ãf' fix</b> , to subjoin, annex, or add at the close or end ; connect ; unite.	<b>ẻn dow' ment</b> , insurance paid before death at a fixed time.
<b>ãn' çes try</b> , birth or honorable descent.	<b>fỏr' feĩ tẻure</b> , the loss of some right, estate, etc., by an offense, breach of condition, or other act.
<b>ãn nũ' i ty</b> , a sum of money payable annually for a stated period.	<b>frã tẻẻr' ni ty</b> , a company ; a brotherhood ; men of the same class, etc.

frā tēr' nal, mutually helpful.  
 hāz' ard ous, dangerous; risky; un-  
 certain.  
 in eön vērt' i ble, nonchangeable.  
 in dēm' nī ty, security against loss.  
 in sur' ā ble, capable of being in-  
 sured.  
 läpsed (läpst), ineffectual, void, or  
 forfeited; to pass slowly or by de-  
 grees.  
 mör täl' i ty, deaths in relation to  
 numbers.

mū' tu al, shared alike; common;  
 joint; reciprocal.  
 non-för' feīt ā ble, not forfeitable on  
 account of payment.  
 pöl' i cy, contract of insurance; a  
 course.  
 prē' mī um, a sum of money paid for  
 insurance; a reward.  
 re new' ā ble, capable of being ex-  
 tended.  
 un' der-wri ter, a person that makes  
 insurance a business.

## LESSON 110

## MISCELLANEOUS

ā byss', a bottomless gulf.  
 āf' fā ble, gracious; courteous.  
 āp' pe tīte, desire for food or drink.  
 ās sō' cī āte (-shī-), a companion; to  
 bring together.  
 āth' lēte, one trained in physical ex-  
 ercises.  
 eo hē' sive, having the property of  
 sticking together.  
 eo nūn' drūm, a kind of riddle.  
 eon vülse', to disturb; to cause  
 spasms.  
 ēth' ies, the science of human duty.  
 fe rō' clous, fierce; savage.  
 fie tī' tions, not real; feigned.  
 hi lā' rī ous, mirthful; boisterously  
 merry.

in dis ereēt', imprudent.  
 lūx ū' rī ant, abundant in growth;  
 excessive.  
 mūf' fle, to cover close; to wrap.  
 mū' tī lāte, to disfigure; to maim.  
 pēr spīre', to sweat.  
 prōph' et, one who foretells.  
 pū' rī fy, to cleanse; to make pure.  
 pūr sūe', to follow persistently.  
 sāe' rā ment, the Lord's supper; an  
 oath; a solemn covenant.  
 tēnd' ēn cy, inclination; drift;  
 bent.  
 Thames (tēmz), a river.  
 trāi' tor, a betrayer.  
 vēnge' ānce (vēnj' ans), retributive  
 punishment.

One word is usually made of such as the following:

anyhow  
 lawsuit  
 gaslight

freemason  
 massmeeting  
 bookkeeper

racetrack  
 inasmuch  
 billboard

overnight  
 schoolboy  
 racehorse

## LESSON 111

## JEWELRY AND OPTICAL GOODS

<b>brăce'</b> let, an ornament for the wrist.	<b>ôp tí' cian</b> , a maker or seller of optical goods.
<b>bril'</b> liant (-yănt), a diamond or other gem of the finest cut.	<b>ox' i dized</b> , dark and shadow effects produced on silver.
<b>brôoch</b> , an ornamented clasp, usually worn at the throat.	<b>pên' dū lûm</b> , an oscillating weight.
<b>căr' at</b> , twenty-fourth part; a weight of four grains.	<b>plăt' ed</b> , coated with some metal different from the fundamental one.
<b>ear' ring</b> , a jewel for the ear.	<b>rêg' ū lă tôr</b> , a clock of superior excellence; that which regulates.
<b>gêm</b> , a precious stone of any kind.	<b>sîl' ver-wăre</b> , dishes, ornaments, etc., made of silver.
<b>gôg' gles</b> , a kind of spectacles used as a screen or protection.	<b>sôl' i tâire</b> , a precious stone, most frequently a diamond, set by itself.
<b>guărd</b> , a watch chain or cord.	<b>spêe' tâ ele</b> , an aid to the eyes; a show.
<b>hünt' ing-căse</b> , a name applied to watches protected on both sides by metal.	<b>stêr' e o seôpe</b> , an instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid form.
<b>lôek' et</b> , a catch; a small ornamental picture-case.	<b>stêr' lîng</b> , standard value; pure; as, <i>sterling</i> silver.
<b>mî' ero seôpe</b> , an instrument to aid the eye in examining minute objects.	<b>têl' e seôpe</b> , an instrument for viewing distant objects.
<b>mount' ing</b> , setting to advantage; as, <i>mounting</i> a diamond; a setting.	<b>trăns lû' çent</b> , transparent; clear.
<b>o pâque'</b> , not transparent.	

## Precious stones:

amethyst	carnelian	diamond	opal	sardius
beryl	cat's-eye	emerald	pearl	sardonyx
bloodstone	chalcedony	garnet	ruby	topaz
carbuncle	chrysolite	onyx	sapphire	turquoise

## LESSON 112

## MISCELLANEOUS

<b>ă'êr o năut</b> , a balloonist.	<b>băt tâl' ion</b> , a body of troops.
<b>ăn nounce'</b> , to proclaim.	<b>brûise</b> , to injure; to batter; to dent.
<b>ău tôn' o my</b> , self-government, or political independence.	<b>eă pâ'cious</b> , roomy.
	<b>eôn çêit' ed</b> , vain, proud.

côn flà grā' tion, a great fire.  
 e qui lib' ri um, equipoise; state of  
 being balanced.  
 gāunt, meager; lean.  
 gnā' no, a fertilizer.  
 in sāne', bereft of reason.  
 līs' ten (-en), to hearken.  
 Ma nīl' ā, a city in the Philippines.  
 mēr' ci ful, humane; full of mercy.  
 ōs' cīl lāte, to swing to and fro.  
 pār ti' c i pāte, to share in; to par-  
 take.

prē pōs sēs's', to impress favorably;  
 to preoccupy.  
 rēt' i cent, inclined to keep silent;  
 reserved.  
 rī diē' ū lous, absurd; droll.  
 sāne' tūm, a retreat; a private room.  
 sāt is fāc' to rī ly, in a satisfactory  
 manner.  
 slūg' gard, an idler.  
 slūiçe, a water or flood gate.  
 sūp' pli ant, entreating; one who sup-  
 plicates.

Take a second glance at the following words:

deceive	mileage	cellar	derision
suspense	Tuesday	village	salary
salable	February	caprice	persuade

## LESSON 113

### LEGAL TERMS

"The public welfare is the highest law."—*Legal Maxim.*

ā bēt' ter, } one who aids or encour-  
 ā bēt' tor, } ages another to commit  
 a crime.  
 ā bey' ançe, a state of suspension or  
 temporary inaction.  
 āb sōlve', to free from; to pardon.  
 āe çēs' so ry, one who helps to com-  
 mit a crime; an accomplice.  
 āe cōm' plīçe, an associate in wrong-  
 doing.  
 āe eūge', to charge with a crime; to  
 blame.  
 āe quīt' tal, formal release from a  
 charge; a release.  
 āe' tion, suit at law; deed.  
 ād mīn is trā' tor, a man who man-  
 ages or settles the estate of an intes-  
 tate.

ād jūdge', to judge; to deem; to award  
 judicially.  
 ād' vo eāte, a defender; to plead in  
 favor of.  
 āf fi dā' vīt, a sworn statement in  
 writing.  
 ā fōre' said, said before, or in a pre-  
 ceding part.  
 āl le gā' tion, a statement by a party  
 of what he undertakes to prove;  
 positive assertion.  
 āl lēge' ā ble, capable of being alleged  
 or affirmed.  
 āl' i mō ny, a separate maintenance  
 allowed a wife on her divorce or  
 separation from her husband.  
 ān' no tā ted, explained by notes.

ăp pēal', to apply for removal to a higher court; an entreaty.

ăp pēl' lant, one who appeals; pertaining to an appeal; appellate.

ăr' bī tra rŷ, absolute in power; tyrannical.

ăr bi tra' tion, a hearing and decision by arbitrators.

ăr' gū ment, reasons offered in proof; discussion.

ăr rāign' (-rān'), to call to answer in court; to accuse.

ăs sāl' ant, an assaulter; one who attacks.

ăs sault', a violent attack to do hurt to another.

## LESSON 114

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

**NOTE**—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

dīs ăp point', to defeat; to frustrate.

rē' al ize, to accomplish; gain.

pīt' tance, a small allowance; a trifle.

ă būn' dance, plenty; exuberance.

ăs sīd' ū oūs, diligent; unremitting.

īn' do lent, lazy; slothful.

sō cī' e ty, association; company.

pēr son ăl' ī ty, individuality.

ă vēr' sion, dislike; antipathy.

eon gē ni ăl' ī ty, natural affinity.

seărce, rare; not plentiful.

plēn' tī ful, ample; copious.

eōn tēmt' ī ble, despicable; mean.

re spēet' ă ble, worthy of respect.

eōv' ēt oūs, greedy; avaricious.

chār' ī tā ble, lenient; liberal.

čen' tral, accessible; convenient.

īn ae cēs's ī ble, unapproachable.

stāl' wart (or stāl'-), sturdy; strong.

īr rēs' o lūte fickle; unsteady.

eon' trō vēr sŷ, dispute; contention.

ū nă nīm' ī tŷ, harmony; of one mind.

ěx pē' dī ent, advisable.

dēt ri mēn' tal, harmful; causing loss.

## LESSON 115

## LEGAL TERMS

"The law assists those who are vigilant, not those who sleep over their rights."—*Legal Maxim.*

ăs sign ēē', a person to whom an assignment has been made.

ăs sign' ment, a transfer of title or interest by writing.

ăs sign ōr', one who makes an assignment.

ăt tēs tā' tion, official testimony; subscribing to a written instrument.

ăt tōr' neŷ, one legally appointed by another to act for him; a lawyer.

ă vēr', to avouch or verify; to prove or justify.

<b>bāil' à ble</b> , capable of being bailed after arrest.	<b>chārgē' à ble</b> , subject to be charged or accused.
<b>bāil ēē'</b> , one to whom goods are bailed or delivered in trust.	<b>çī tā' tion</b> , official notice; quotation.
<b>bāil' mēnt</b> , delivery of goods or money in trust for some special purpose.	<b>elāim' ant</b> , one who asserts a right or title.
<b>bank' rūpt</b> , a person judicially declared insolvent; to make bankrupt; unable to pay debts.	<b>elēm' en çy</b> , mercy; mildness toward offenders.
<b>be quēath' (-kwēeth')</b> , to transmit, as by a will.	<b>eli' ent</b> , one who consults a legal adviser.
<b>bīg' &amp; mý</b> , the crime of having two living husbands or wives.	<b>eōde</b> , a system, or digest, of laws.
<b>brīēf</b> , a concise statement of a client's case, for the instruction of counsel.	<b>eōd' i çil</b> , an addition or supplement to a will.
<b>çēde</b> , to give up; to pass title to.	<b>eōl lāt' er al</b> , that which is pledged or deposited as additional security.
<b>chān' çer y</b> , a court of equity.	<b>eōm' pāet</b> , an agreement or contract between parties.
	<b>eom plāint'</b> , an accusation; a formal charge.

## LESSON 116

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

Testamentary<sup>1</sup> law deals with the will, or testament, by which a man, the testator,<sup>2</sup> or a woman, the testatrix,<sup>3</sup> directs what shall be done with his or her property after death. Real estate given by will is a devise.<sup>4</sup> Personal property so given is a legacy.<sup>5</sup> Those receiving these gifts are devisees,<sup>6</sup> or legatees.<sup>7</sup> Bequests is a general term covering these gifts.

Wills should always be drawn under judicious<sup>8</sup> and experienced<sup>9</sup> advice. Their provisions<sup>10</sup> should, in every case, be so clearly defined that there can be no mistake about the meaning. Any person of proper age and sound judgment<sup>11</sup> may convey property by will. All legatees are debarred<sup>12</sup> by law from witnessing<sup>13</sup> wills in which they are interested; their signature<sup>14</sup> would nullify<sup>15</sup> the whole instrument,<sup>16</sup> and no person can serve<sup>17</sup> as executor if he be under twenty-one years of age, a lunatic,<sup>18</sup> convict, imbecile,<sup>19</sup> or an alien<sup>20</sup> at the time of proving the will. The father may appoint his wife, son, brother, or any other relative as executor, and each in turn may do likewise,

as confidence<sup>21</sup> may exist. An addition to the will, called a codicil, designed<sup>22</sup> to modify, add to, or change previous bequests, may be executed at any time, but in every case it must be rendered as definite<sup>23</sup> and precise<sup>24</sup> as the will itself, witnessing included. Wills should be made in good season, while those making them are in health and at leisure.<sup>25</sup>

## LESSON 117

## LEGAL TERMS

"He who seeks equity must himself do equity."—*Legal Maxim.*

eon çës' sion, act of yielding; a grant.	de bën' ture, a writing acknowledging a debt.
eon eür', to agree in opinion.	de erëe', a decision, order or sentence, given in a cause by a court.
eon dëmn', to blame; convict.	de fəult', non-performance of duty.
eön tîn' gen cy, a possible event; accident.	de fënd' ant, a person against whom an action or suit at law is brought.
eör po rä' tion, a body politic formed by law to act as a single person.	de fënsë', } the defendant's answer
equ' pon (kōō'-), an interest certificate attached to a bond; a part of a ticket.	de fënce', } or plea; justification.
eoun' sel, advice; adviser; to advise.	de mīse', to bequeath; to give; death.
eōurt (kōrt), the place where justice is administered; a tribunal; the judge or judges.	de mūr', to offer objections.
eōv' e nant, a contract; a mutual agreement between two or more parties.	de tēn' tion, act of detaining or keeping back; custody.
erīm' i nal, relating to crime; one guilty of crime.	de pō' nent, one who gives testimony, usually in writing.
eröss'-quēs tion, to cross-examine.	de pōse', to testify under oath.
eūs' to dy, judicial or penal safekeeping.	dōm' i çile, an abode; residence.
	dow' er, the portion of a married woman or widow's interest in all real estate owned by her husband.
	drāw ēe', one on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

Legal terms,—what do they mean?

ex post facto  
bill of attainder

habeas corpus  
eminent domain

non-suit  
subrogation



## LESSON 118

## MISCELLANEOUS

"To tell our own secrets is often folly; to communicate those of other is treachery."

āl lāy', to calm; to soothe.  
 bēlle, an attractive young lady.  
 būx' ōm, stout and rosy.  
 cō ā lī' tion, an alliance.  
 cōm' ie al, ludicrous; funny.  
 de cī' sive, final; conclusive.  
 de scēnd' ant, descending lineally  
 from another, however remotely.  
 dīs o bey' (-ba'), not to obey; to vio-  
 late commands.  
 dōm' ī nōēs, a game.  
 e nīg' mā, a riddle; an obscure say-  
 ing.  
 ē quīv' o eal, uncertain; of doubtful  
 meaning.  
 gēn e āl' o gy, a pedigree; lineage.  
 gēs tic' u lāte, to make gestures.  
 īn ē' brī āte, a drunkard; to intoxi-  
 cate.

īn frān' gī ble, unbreakable; not to  
 be broken or violated.  
 īn vēt' er ate, habitual.  
 jān' ī tōr, a caretaker of a building; a  
 porter.  
 kēr' nel, a grain; a seed in a shell.  
 lās' so, a rope with a running noose;  
 to catch with a lasso.  
 mōn' āreh, a sovereign.  
 ōb' e lisk, a square shaft with pyra-  
 midal top; the mark (†).  
 pe rŕŕ' āl, reading with attention.  
 rēn' dēz vŕus (-dē vŕō), a place of  
 meeting; to assemble at a given  
 place.  
 Rī ō Grān' dē (Rē ō Grān' dā), a  
 river flowing into the Gulf of  
 Mexico.  
 tōl' er āte, to endure; to suffer.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

fate, fete	pale, pail	rye, wry	ought, ought
flea, flee	seam, seem	hide, hied	lesson, lessen
maze, maize	aisle, isle	hew, hue	draft, draught

## LESSON 119

## LEGAL TERMS

"The act itself does not make a man guilty unless his intentions were so."—*Legal Maxim.*

dēc' a lŕgue (-lŕg), the ten command- ments.	dū rēss', actual or threatened vio- lence.
dī' gēs t, an analytical classification and arrangement of statutes.	ēm bēz' zle, to appropriate money fraudulently.
dīs īn hēr' it, to dispossess; to cut off from inheriting.	en āet', to make a law.
	ēq' uī ty, right; justice; fairness.

**ěv' i dēnce**, proof; testimony.  
**ěx e eū' tion**, carrying into effect the judgment given in a court of law.  
**ěx ee' ū tor**, a person appointed by a testator to carry out his will.  
**fē' al ty**, loyalty; homage.  
**fi' āt**, an authoritative command or order to do something; a decree.  
**fraud**, deceiving another person to his injury; deceit; trick.  
**gār nish ēē'**, one in whose hands property of another is attached; to attach.  
**guār an tēē'**, a surety for performance; to warrant.  
**hēir**, a person to whom property will descend by inheritance.

**hēre in aft' er**, in the following part of this writing; document, etc.  
**hēre in be fōre'**, in the preceding part of this writing, document, etc.  
**hōme' stēad**, home or seat of a family; the home place.  
**hōm' i cide**, the killer or the killing of a human being.  
**il lē' gal**, unlawful.  
**im pān' el**, to form or enroll, as a list of jurors in a court of justice.  
**in diet' (-dite')**, to accuse in legal form; to compose.  
**in dōr sēē'**, one in whose favor an indorsement is made.  
**in fringe'**, to transgress; to violate; to break some rule or law.

## LESSON 120

## REVIEW

nineteenth	machines	confectionery	differences
practiced	lobby	sirloin	luncheon
restaurant	sausage	susceptible	intelligible
deign	hibernate	lapsed	beneficiary
forfeiture	convertible	sacrament	athlete
convulse	perspire	oxidized	Thames
vengeance	opaque	turquoise	sterling
conceited	pearl	ridiculous	battalion
accessory	possess	mileage	arraign
assault	acquittal	contemptible	stalwart
expedient	abundance	cede	chargeable
coupon	bailee	defendant	domicile
	condemn	surveyor	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

pillar	prophecy	league	thralldom
credence	perspective	typographical	voucher

## LESSON 121

## LEGAL TERMS

"The law does not seek to compel a man to do that which he cannot possibly perform."—*Legal Maxim.*

in frînge' ment, a trespass upon the rights of another; encroachment on the copyright, patent, etc., of another; violation.	lien (lên), a legal claim on any class of property to secure payment of a debt.
in jûne'tion, a command; a judicial restraint.	lîm î tâ' tion, a restriction; a statutory period.
în sôl' vên cý, inability to pay debts.	lit' i gâte, to contest by a lawsuit.
in tês' tate, dying without having made a will.	lÿnch, to inflict punishment, especially death, in an unlawful manner.
in vâl' id, void; null.	mâl fêa' sançe, the doing of an act which is evil or unlawful.
ju dî' cial, pertaining to a court or judge.	mân-dâ'mûs, a kind of writ commanding the performance of some duty.
jû ris diê' tion, legal authority, or the space over which it extends.	mêr' gêr, an absorption of one estate or contract in another.
lâr' ce ný, theft.	mî' nôr, less; one under age of twenty-one.
lạw' yêr, one versed in, or a practitioner of law.	mît i gâ' tion, abatement; relief.
lêase, to let; a contract for rent.	ne gô' ti à ble, that which may be freely sold or exchanged.
lêg' a cý, a gift by will.	ne gô' ti âte (-shî ât), to bargain or trade; to transfer negotiable papers.
lêg a têe', one who has a legacy.	
li' bel, to defame; a defamation.	
li' cense, to permit; permission.	

## LESSON 122

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more."—*Lord Bacon.*

à bôve'-bôard, in open sight; without trick.	elêm' a tis, a climbing plant with flowers.
ap pall', to scare; to depress or discourage with fear.	eon spîr' a cý, a plot.
bug' à bôo, a specter.	des' ert, sandy plain.
	des gert', last course at dinner.

de vėl' op, to unfold; to disclose.

ėl' i gi ble, suitable; desirable.

en vėl' op, to enclose within a case; to surround.

e vān' gėl' ist, a revivalist; a preacher of the gospel.

in dis pėn' sà ble, impossible to be omitted or spared; necessary.

lānd' sēape, a picture of a portion of country.

līn' e à ment, feature, particularly of the face.

līn' i ment, ointment.

lōose, to unbind; unfastened.

lōse, to forfeit; to suffer loss.

nū' ele us, a kernel; a mass around which something is gathered.

pro cē' dure, process; a step taken.

suāv' i ty, gentleness; agreeableness.

sur prīse', wonder; astonishment.

sū' ze rāin tỹ, paramount authority.

tān' gi ble, evident; readily apprehended.

vīl' lage, a hamlet; a small collection of houses.

writ' ing, a manuscript.

Look at these words. Some of them are sometimes wrongfully separated.

overcome

therefore

sure, sugar

some other

unforeseen

till, until

apiece

all together

woebegone or wobegone

narrow-minded

into, in two

all right (misspelled "alright")

## LESSON 123

### MISCELLANEOUS

a dq', unnecessary trouble.

bōn' net, a covering for the head.

brāwl, a noisy quarrel.

ex erp' ċi a ting, causing or inflicting intense pain.

Fāh' ren heit, a thermometer scale introduced by Dr. Fahrenheit.

fās' ċi nāte, to charm; to enchant.

feūd, vindictive strife.

gēn' ius (-yūs), distinguished mental superiority.

jōs' tle, to elbow; to push or crowd.

mōd i fi cā' tion, the act of modifying or the state of being modified.

mōn' o sylv' là ble, a word of only one syllable.

nēph' ew, son of a brother or sister.

niēce, daughter of a brother or sister.

nūrs' er y, the place in a house appropriated to the care of the children.

ōb gērv' à to ry, a place, as an elevated chamber, from which a view may be commanded.

pān de mō' ni ūm, a lawless, riotous place or assemblage.

rep re sēn tā' tion, a picture, model or other fac-simile.

re gēm' ble, to be like or similar to.

sěn ti mēnt' al, an excess of sentiment or sensibility.	u til' i ty, serviceableness; usefulness.
spēē tā' tōr, a beholder; one who looks on.	whīs' tle, a shrill sound, musical or used as a signal.
spīr' it ū ous, ardent; containing alcohol.	wīr' y, made of wire; sinewy; tough.
	zēal' ous, ardent; incited by zeal.

One word should be made of the following:

anywhere	withdraw	headquarters	trademark
something	withhold	headdress	standpoint
meantime	withal	heretofore	whereas

## LESSON 124

### LEGAL TERMS

"He who considers merely the letter of an instrument goes but skin-deep into its meaning."  
—*Legal Maxim.*

ōath, a solemn affirmation to tell the truth.	pos sēs' sion, occupancy; physical control of property.
ō' vērt, manifest; open; public.	prae' tiçe, custom; form of conducting suits; exercise of a profession.
pā rōl' , } oral declaration; given or	prō' bāte, proof before a competent
pā rōle' , } done by word of mouth.	officer or tribunal of the validity of
pāwn, a deposit or pledge, given as security for a loan. (It applies only to chattels or money.)	a deceased person's will.
pāy ēē' , one to whom money is to be paid.	prōç' ěss, procedure; a legal writ.
pēnd' en cy, the state or quality of being undecided, or in continuance; as, the <i>pendency</i> of a suit.	prōm' is so ry, containing a specified promise.
pēr' jure, to swear falsely.	prōp o gi' tion, proposal; offer.
pēt' it (pēt' ŷ), little; small. ( <i>Obs.</i> except in legal language.)	prōs' e eūte, to arraign; to carry on; to continue.
pēt' ti fōg ger, an inferior lawyer.	prō' tēst, notice by a notary public of the non-payment of a note, or non-acceptance and non-payment of a draft.
plāin' tiff, one who commences a personal action or suit.	prōx' ŷ, a substitute; authority to act for another.
plēa, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand.	re būt' tal, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's evidence.

re cēiv er, a person appointed by a court to manage property, the ownership of which is in suspense.	re scīnd', to annul; to revoke; to repeal; to abrogate.
rēf er ēē', one to whom a thing is referred; an arbitrator.	re spōnd' ent, a defendant; one who answers; one whose part it is to refute objections.

# LESSON 125

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ōb' stī nate, stubborn; persistent.	prōd' i ġal, wasteful; lavish.
dōc' ĩle, easily managed; tractable.	frū' ġal, saving; economical.
bur' ĩ al (bēr'-), interment.	ā bōm' i nā ble, odious; detestable.
reg ūr rēe' tion, rising again.	ād' mī ra ble, most excellent; rare.
brāwn' ŷ, muscular; robust.	dī lā' tion, expansion; an enlarging.
fēe' ble, weak; fragile.	eōn' trāe tion, a narrowing.
ġaud' ŷ, showy; glittering.	pā ċif' ĩe, peaceful; placid; calm.
in eōn spīe' ous, hardly discernible.	tūr' bu lent, agitated; riotous.
in tēl' ĩ ġī ble, comprehensible.	trāġ' e dy, a fatal event.
am bīġ' u ous, doubtful; uncertain.	eōm' e dy, an amusing circumstance.
eon trā diet', to oppose; to deny.	pēr' mā nence, duration; fixedness.
main tāin', to support; to uphold.	mū tā bil' ĩ tŷ, changeableness.

Give the opposite of :

illiterate	disreputable	condescend	adequate
insincere	inconstant	erase	repugnant
pleasant	silence	gigantic	possible

# LESSON 126

## DICTIONATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

The precedent<sup>1</sup> case established a precedent in my favor.

I will commence<sup>2</sup> my comments<sup>3</sup> to-morrow.

If such news affect<sup>4</sup> her you will soon see the effect.<sup>5</sup>

His reason<sup>6</sup> for not receiving<sup>7</sup> the invalid<sup>8</sup> at the hospital<sup>9</sup> was invalid.

It was determined by statute<sup>10</sup> that the statue<sup>11</sup> should be equal stature<sup>12</sup> with the original.<sup>13</sup>

He sells stationery<sup>14</sup> from a stationary<sup>15</sup> stand.

The old residents<sup>16</sup> left this residence<sup>17</sup> long ago.

I fell into a quiet doze<sup>18</sup> after taking the dose<sup>19</sup> of medicine.

Give me eleven<sup>20</sup> cakes of your nice leaven.<sup>21</sup>

They were not allowed<sup>22</sup> to speak aloud.<sup>23</sup>

He is a weakly<sup>24</sup> man to publish a weekly<sup>25</sup> newspaper.

Distinguish in meaning between :

lawyer and attorney  
principle and principal  
pastime and recreation

among and between  
audience and spectators  
instinctive and original

## LESSON 127

### LEGAL TERMS

"The hand that receives the benefit ought to stand the burden."—*Legal Maxim.*

rēs' ti tū' tion, act of restoring; indemnification.	tēs' tā' tōr, a male person who leaves a will.
spē' cial ty, a contract under seal; special object of attention.	tes' tā' trīx, a female person who leaves a will.
stāt' u to rŷ, having its authority in the statutes.	tēs' ti mō nŷ, affirmation in proof of some fact.
sūre' tŷ, a security against loss; a bondsman.	tōrt, an infringement of private rights; a civil wrong or injury.
sūb poē' nā (-pē'-), a writ commanding the attendance of a witness in court.	trēs' pass, violation of another's rights; to intrude.
sūe, to prosecute in law.	trī bū' nal, a court of justice.
sūr' ro gāte, a substitute; a probate judge.	trūs' tēe', one to whom property is legally committed in trust.
tēn' ant, an occupant; one who holds property of another.	vēr' bā' tīm, word for word.
tēn' e mēnt, a house or part of a house for one family.	vēr' diēt, the decision of a judge or jury; judgment.
there aft' er, according to that; after that.	vēr' sus, against.
there to fōre', up to that time.	void' ā ble, capable of being avoided, or confirmed.
tēs' tā mēnt, a will; covenant.	wāive, to defer; to relinquish.
	where' fōre, for what or which reason.

## LESSON 128

## TEST WORDS

The following words were given at a teachers' institute as a test in spelling. Sixty-five persons took part. The figures indicate the number of times each word was misspelled.

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of words.

preparation, 3	seizing, 19	separating, 5	strategy, 18
parallel, 8	reprieve, 6	emanate, 39	diphtheria, 18
precedent, 11	accessible, 18	leisure, 6	orifice, 8
intercede, 1	siege, 22	emigrant, 10	sacrilegious, 36
liniment, 13	stationery, 22	repetition, 15	symmetry, 24
brigadier, 10	icicle, 6	supersede, 37	anonymous, 25
inflammation, 39	satellite, 36	weird, 30	exaggerate, 23
tranquillity, 46	aqueduct, 24	immigrant, 16	herbivorous, 38
received, 7	permanence, 29	stratagem, 12	siphon, 39
wield, 19	conscientious, 27	jealousy, 6	inference, 4

## LESSON 129

## MISCELLANEOUS

ăm' pu tâte, to cut off.

bây' ô nết, a kind of dagger fitted on the end of a musket or rifle.

cốg' nĩ zant (or kôn' i-), knowledge of; perception.

còm' ly, becoming; handsome.

com pâr' â tive, relative; estimated by comparison.

el lipse', an oval figure.

fûr' ther, more distant; additional.

ghâst' ly (gâst'-), deathlike; haggard; hideous.

grăph' ie, descriptive; well delineated.

hăunt, a resort; to visit unpleasantly.

hoist, to raise; to lift; a device for lifting.

in hēr' ent, innate; inborn; native.

in tũ i' tion, quick perception; knowledge from within.

Măn hăť tan, the island on which New York is built.

môr' tal, deadly; human; subject to death.

noûr' ish, to feed; to maintain.

păn â cê' â, a proposed remedy for all diseases.

rē- êch' ô, to echo back.

rêg' i dent, one who lives permanently in a certain place.



sō' cial, companionable; fond of society.

sŷn' a gogue, a Jewish house of worship.

tēr' race, a grassy bank.

tŷr' an nŷ, despotism; arbitrary exercise of power.

văg' a bōnd, a tramp; a vagrant.

wēap' ōn, an instrument of offense or defense.

## LESSON 130

### MISCELLANEOUS

"Two things are absolutely necessary to young people: exercise to render them robust, and discipline to make them good and wise."—*Plato*.

ăl lŷ' gion, an indirect reference; a hint.

blōnde, a person of fair complexion.

brick' -kīln (-kill), a kiln for burning brick.

chēm' ic al, pertaining to chemistry.

cōm plēx' ion, color of the face or skin; aspect.

en cōm' pass, to enclose; to encircle.

e quēs' tri an, pertaining to horses or horsemanship.

frae' tious, unruly; ugly; snappish.

fū' mi gāte, to purify; to smoke.

gār' rŷ loŷs, talkative; noisy, said of birds.

Hō nō lu' lu, capital city of Hawaii.

im mǎe' u late, pure; spotless.

in sīp' id, tasteless; dull; uninteresting.

no tō' rī ōŷs, famous, especially in an unfavorable sense.

ō vā' tion, an expression of homage; popular demonstration.

poign' ant (poin' -), pricking; sharp; satirical.

re cēs's', a niche; intermission.

re liēf', the act of relieving, or the state of being relieved.

sūb tēr rā' ne an, underground.

tri' ūmph, a victory, or rejoicing over success; to prevail.

u nīque' (-nēek'), unequaled; rare; unmatched.

vin diē' tive, having a revengeful spirit; retributive.

vī' tal, essential; pertaining to life.

vo eăb' u la ry, a list of words.

whōle' sōme, salutary; healthful.

## LESSON 131

### PERTAINING TO LUMBER

bānd' saw, a steel saw in the form of an endless belt.

bŷt' ted, squared at the ends, as applied to logs.

elāp' board (klāb' bōrd), a narrow board used on the outside of a house.

ēdg' er, a machine for dressing edges; as, of boards, etc.

**floōr' ing**, boards used for floors.  
**gnārled**, knotted, said of wood.  
**grāin**, the natural direction of the cleavage of lumber.  
**joist**, a small beam.  
**knōts (nōts)**, hard, gnarly spots in wood.  
**lāth**, a thin strip of wood; to cover with laths.  
**mātched**, boards fitted together with tongue and groove.  
**mōld' ing**, } a projection used for  
**mōuld' ing**, } decoration.  
**plāned**, smoothed.  
**plān' er**, a machine for smoothing boards.  
**plānk**, a broad piece of timber sawed thicker than a board.

**quār' tered**, quarter-sawed; sawed to show the grain advantageously.  
**re' saw**, to saw into lumber a timber which has already been squared.  
**saw' log**, a log of suitable size for sawing into lumber.  
**seānt' ling**, a long, narrow strip of lumber.  
**seāle**, to measure, as, of timber.  
**serōll' saw**, one adapted to sawing curved outlines.  
**shīn' gles**, short, thin strips of wood, used for the covering of a roof.  
**sīd' ing**, the covering of the outside wall of a frame house.  
**slāb**, outside strips sawed from a log.  
**ve nēered'**, overlaid or plated with a thin layer of wood or other material.

## Common trees.

basswood	cedar	ebony	ironwood	poplar
beech	chestnut	fir	cherry	sycamore
birch	cypress	hemlock	maple	tamarack
butternut	elm	hickory	oak	walnut

## LESSON 132

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul."—*Pope*.

**ām' i eā ble**, friendly; harmonious.  
**āreh ān' gel** (ārċ-), a chief angel.  
**āt tāck'**, to assail.  
**brēez' y**, airy; brisk; full of life.  
**eon sēc' u tive**, succeeding.  
**eon se quēn' tial**, conceited; important.  
**erŷs' tal lize**, to form into crystals.  
**de çep' tion**, act of deceiving; fraud.

**dēpth**, deepness; penetration.  
**dis guise'**, to mask; to conceal.  
**dīs mīss' al**, discharge; permitting to go.  
**ēn' vi ous**, full of envy.  
**frāg' ile**, weak; sickly.  
**fūr' lough** (-lō), a leave of absence.  
**hū' mōr oūs**, amusing; merry.  
**īd i o sŷn' erā sŷ**, eccentricity.

líq' uí dāte, to discharge; to settle.	ō' val, egg-shaped; roughly elliptical.
lūs' cious (-shūs), delicious.	
mēer' schaūm, a white clay used for making tobacco pipes.	pāl' mīs try, fortune telling by examining the palm of the hand.
míl' i ta ry, pertaining to soldiers or war.	pā' trī ōt, one who loves his country and guards its welfare.
Nār rā gān' sētt, a bay extending into Rhode Island.	pie tur ěsque' (-ěsk'), beautiful; scenic; like a picture.

## Common birds:

canary	hawk	ostrich	pigeon	swallow
crane	jackdaw	owl	robin	swan
cuckoo	nightingale	parrot	skylark	thrush
eagle	oriole	pelican	sparrow	wren

## LESSON 133

## MACHINERY AND MOTION

āe cēl' er āte, to quicken.	in jēet' ōr, a contrivance for forcing feed water into a steam boiler.
būr' nish er, an instrument for giving polish by heat.	lāthe, a machine for turning or shaping wood, metal or other material.
eāl' i pers, an instrument for measuring diameters.	lē' vēr (or lēv'ēr), a bar used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight.
çen trif' u gāl, tending to recede from a center.	lō eō mō' tive, a self-propelling steam engine.
ee cēn' trīe, mechanical motion deviating from the circular; a disk or wheel for operating valves.	lōom, a machine for weaving cloth.
e vāp' o rā tor, an apparatus for condensing juices or drying fruit.	mī erōm' e ter, an instrument for making minute measurements.
gēar' ing, engaging of parts of machinery with each other, considered collectively.	pín' ion, a cog-wheel with a small number of teeth, or leaves.
horse-pow' er, the unit of mechanical strength; 33,000 lbs. raised one foot in one minute.	pív' ōt, pin on which a thing turns.
	pul' ley, a wheel used with a rope or cord for transmitting power.
	rāтч' et, a bar or tooth working with a toothed wheel.

spín' dle, a name applied to pins used for various mechanical purposes.	ve lōc' i ty, rapid motion; swift-ness.
swiv' el, a ring turning on a staple.	wind' lass, a machine for hauling or hoisting heavy weights.
thūmb'-screw, a screw which may be tightened with the fingers.	wring' er, a machine with rollers for forcing water out of fabrics, etc.
tūr' bine, a kind of water-wheel.	

# LESSON 134

## MISCELLANEOUS

The two great factors in attaining success in any calling of life are: first, know your business; second, work. The greatest drawback to success is idleness. Nothing worth while is accomplished without work, and plenty of it. Things do not happen without a cause.

āl bū' men, white of egg; nourishing matter.	gōurd, a plant and its fruit.
ām a teyr' (-tūr'), one whose motive is love of art and not money; a novice.	grāv' i ty, seriousness; force which draws toward the center of the earth.
be siēge', to lay siege to; to hem in.	in de fāt' i gā ble, untiring.
eāl' en dar, a register of the year with its divisions; an almanac.	knōll, a mound; a little hill.
ehron' ie, habitual; inveterate; prolonged.	mōr' ti fy, to humble; to putrefy.
ehron' i ele, a register of events; to record.	ōb' vī āte, to prevent; to clear the way of.
elēan' lī ness, neatness of person or dress.	o rīg' i nāte, to begin; to bring into existence.
eon trōl', to govern; to restrain; authority.	pōst' script, a paragraph added at the end of a letter.
ēar' nest, ardent; zealous.	prōs' o dy, versification; poetical forms.
ē quī nōe' tial, pertaining to the time of equal days and nights.	prōx im' i ty, immediate nearness; adjacency.
ē' quī nōx, time of year when days and nights are of equal length, usually March 21 and September 22.	rēt ri bū' tion, reward and punishment.
	tēm' pēr ançe, moderation.
	toi' let, attire, act or mode of dressing.
	vi' o lāte, to abuse; to infringe; to outrage.

## LESSON 135

## REVIEW

infringement	insolvency	lease	license
minor	negotiable	nucleus	suzerainty
precedent	stationery	spectators	process
plaintiff	possession	promissory	docile
receiver	referee	respondent	pessimist
brawny	conspicuous	maintain	siege
parallel	comedy	permanence	inference
specialty	inflammation	conscientious	testator
verbatim	surety	tenement	panacea
brick-kiln	ghastly	inherent	veneered
cypress	relief	clapboard	sympathy
crystallize	hickory	differences	velocity.
	meerschaum	accelerate	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

inveigle	loose	variable	nonentity
stationery	query	bridal	lose

## LESSON 136

## PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

ăc' o nîte, a poisonous drug.	ăp' o plēx y, a disease characterized
ăl' eo hōl, a volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid.	by a sudden loss of sense and motion.
ăl lōp' â thy, a system of medical practice.	â pōth' e ea ry, one who prepares and deals in drugs.
ăl' um, a soluble mineral with an acid taste.	ăp pēn' di cî' tis, inflammation of the vermiform appendix.
ăn aēs thēt' ie, that which produces insensibility, as chloroform, etc.	â rō' mǎ, a spicy or other agreeable odor.
ăn' o dŷne, a medicine to assuage pain.	ăsth' mǎ, disease of the organs of respiration.
ăn' tî dōte, a remedy; anything that will counteract.	ăt' ōm i zēr, an instrument for spraying.
ăn tî tōx' ln, a substance capable of counteracting diseases.	bō' rax, a mineral of an astringent nature.

brō' mīde, a compound used as a sedative.	eaṣ' tie, a burning application; stinging.
brōn ehi' tis, a throat affection.	ehlō' ro fōrm, a powerful narcotic.
eām' phōr, a tough, white, aromatic resin.	eon eūs' sion, shock; agitation.
eān' ċer, a kind of tumor.	eon gēs' tion, an unnatural collection of blood; a crowding together.
eāp' sūle, a cover for acrid, disagreea- ble medicines.	eon tā' ġious, infectious; spreading; catching.

## LESSON 137

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

I will not assent<sup>1</sup> to such a perilous ascent.<sup>2</sup>  
 Do not demur<sup>3</sup> because his countenance is demure.<sup>4</sup>  
 He will hoard<sup>5</sup> very little money if he joins that horde.<sup>6</sup>  
 As I attempted to throw<sup>7</sup> it I felt a throe<sup>8</sup> of pain.  
 He is bolder<sup>9</sup> than I am to sit on such a large boulder.<sup>10</sup>  
 The monkey threw<sup>11</sup> an apple through<sup>12</sup> the window.  
 The marshal<sup>13</sup> told the spectators that martial<sup>14</sup> law had been declared.  
 I'll<sup>15</sup> be compelled to report you if you persist in standing in the aisle.<sup>16</sup>  
 The huntsman tracked<sup>17</sup> the deer through the low tract<sup>18</sup> of land.  
 There is a considerable difference between a draft<sup>19</sup>, or bill of exchange, and  
 a draught<sup>20</sup> of ale.  
 The bell was rung<sup>21</sup> so hard that the clapper was wrung<sup>22</sup> off.  
 Every one sees<sup>23</sup> that it is right to seize<sup>24</sup> every pirate vessel found upon the  
 seas.<sup>25</sup>

Distinguish in meaning between:

fluid and liquid  
 capitol and capital  
 farther and further

ago and since  
 involuntary and spontaneous  
 ability and capacity

## LESSON 138

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

mēn' tal, intellectual.	rūs' tle, quiver; a gentle stir.
phŷs' ie al, material; corporeal.	hūb' būb, a tumult; uproar.
ōb' lo quy, censure; calumny; blame.	āb brē' vi āte, to shorten; to abridge.
prāise, assent; commendation.	ām' plī fŷ, to enlarge; to expand.

ăb' jĕet, worthless; degraded.  
 il lūs' tri ōūs, eminent; splendid.

ăb sŭrd', ridiculous; senseless.  
 sĕn' si ble, wise; reasonable.

ăe çĕpt' à ble, pleasant; welcome.  
 dīs à grĕe' à ble, unpleasant.

dĭl' i ġenĕe, industry; care.  
 nĕġ' li ġenĕe, carelessness.

eŏl' lĕague, an associate; assistant.  
 eŏm pĕt' i tŏr, a rival; opponent.

mo mĕn' tŏūs (-tŭs), important.  
 fŭ' tĭle, unimportant; useless.

o bĕ' dĭeņĕe, dutifulness; compliance.  
 trans grĕs' sion, sin; offense.

bŏr' ish, uncultivated.  
 ġen tĕel', polite; well-bred.

Give the opposite of :

healthful  
 invalid

dependent  
 absence

appearance  
 disciple

indelible  
 eligible

## LESSON 139

### PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

eon vā lĕs' çent, recovering from disease; improving in health.

erĕ' o sŏte, wood-tar oil used as an antiseptic and deodorizer.

erŭp, a disease of the throat, especially prevalent among children.

eŭ' bĕb, small spicy berry used medicinally.

dăn' drŭff, a scurf on the head.

dĭ āġ nŏ' sīs, determining disease by symptoms.

dĭz' zĭ ness, giddiness; vertigo.

drŏp' sŷ, an abnormal collection of serous fluid in the tissues of the body.

dŷs pĕp' sĭ ā, indigestion.

ĕ lĭx' ĭr, a cordial; a compound tincture of medicine.

ĕ mā' ħĭ āte (-shĭ-), to waste away in flesh.

ĕp ĭ dĕm' ĩe, any wide-spread disease.

ĕr ŷ sĭp' ĕ las, a febrile disease of the skin.

ĕ' ther, a drug used to produce insensibility.

fŭ' id, not solid; capable of flowing.

fŏr' çĕps, surgical tongs or pincers.

fŏr' mu lā, a recipe for the preparation of medicine; a prescription.

frăc' ture, the breaking of a bone.

ġlŷĕ' er ĩne, a softening, healing liquid.

hĕad' āche, pain in the head.

hĕm' ŏr rhage (-rĕĵ), discharge of blood.

hŏ me ŏp' ā thy, a school of medical practice.

hŷ' droġen, a gaseous element without color, odor or taste.

hŷ' ġĭ ĕne, science of preservation and improvement of health.

hŷ po dĕr' mie, application of medicine under the skin.

## LESSON 140

## MISCELLANEOUS

"There is always a best way of doing everything, even if it be to boil an egg."—*Emerson.*

<b>ae eli' mate</b> , to adapt to a different climate.	<b>dăw' dle</b> , to trifle; to saunter.
<b>ae eūs' tòm</b> , to make familiar by use; to inure.	<b>in' fâ mous</b> , base; disreputable.
<b>ăr is tõe' ra cy</b> , nobility; government of nobles; chief persons.	<b>in vôi' ùn tâ rî ly</b> , not intentionally or willingly.
<b>ău' to erat</b> , a despot; a supreme ruler.	<b>ir ră' tion al</b> , void of reason; absurd.
<b>Băp' tist</b> , a member of the Baptist church.	<b>mo nôt' o noūs</b> , wearisome; without change or variety.
<b>beau (bō)</b> , a lover; a fop.	<b>mÿr' i ad</b> , very many.
<b>cărte blânche'</b> , unlimited authority; with no restrictions.	<b>nôn eom mît' tal</b> , forbearance or refusal to commit one's self.
<b>côn' flict</b> , strife; contest; struggle.	<b>øb lique' (-leek')</b> , slanting.
<b>côn' ju gal</b> , relating to marriage.	<b>ôr' de al</b> , a severe trial or test.
<b>côn nũ bi al</b> , pertaining to marriage.	<b>păr tie' ũ lar ly</b> , in a particular manner; distinctly.
<b>coun' te nançe</b> , the face; to approve.	<b>pên' e trâte</b> , to pierce; to discern.
	<b>quē' ry</b> , a question; to inquire about.
	<b>rée' re âte</b> , to divert; to create anew.
	<b>sought</b> , did seek.

## LESSON 141

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it."—*Emerson.*

<b>ăn' gël</b> , a celestial being.	<b>dēs' ti tute</b> , entirely lacking.
<b>ăs cënd' an cy</b> , } power; paramount	<b>ěa' ger</b> , zealous.
<b>ăs cënd' en cy</b> , } influence.	<b>ěn' ăr gy</b> , inherent force.
<b>běach</b> , shore; strand.	<b>ě nũn' ci ate (-shĩ-)</b> , to utter with the organs of speech.
<b>be nẽv' o lẽnçe</b> , charity; love to mankind.	<b>e pls' tle</b> , a letter; written communication.
<b>côn' scious (-shũs)</b> , having the power of knowing one's own thoughts.	<b>hős' tle</b> , unfriendly.
<b>děg rá dă' tion</b> , baseness; the act of being lowered in rank.	<b>im pös' tōr</b> , one who deceives by false pretenses.



in ěf fí' cient, not competent.

lū' ċid, clear; easily understood.

măe ăd' am ĩze, to pave with small broken stone.

ō' á sīs, fertile spot in the desert.

ōb līv' i ous, lost in thought; abstracted; forgetful.

păl' pi tâte, to pulsate or beat quickly.

phe nôm' e non, a prodigy; an unusual occurrence.

scēn' er y, a landscape view.

Seīne (sāne), a river in France.

sew' er (sū'-), a drain.

sew' er (sō'-), one who stitches.

un prīn' ċi pled, wicked; destitute of conscientious scruples.

## LESSON 142

### PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

in grē' dī ent, an element; a constituent part.

in tēr mīt' tent, periodic; ceasing for a time; recurring.

ī' o dīne, an element used in medicine.

ĵaun' dīce, a disease characterized by yellowness of the skin.

lăc' er āte, to tear; to mangle.

lău' dā num, tincture of opium used as a sedative.

liq' uōr, any liquid; an intoxicating drink.

lōz' ěnge, a small cake of medicine or confectionery.

lŷmph, pure fluid; serum.

măl' á dy, sickness; a living disorder.

mă lă' rī á, miasma; noxious exhalations giving rise to fever and ague.

mă līg' nant, tending to produce death.

măs săge' (mă săzh'), to treat by rubbing or kneading.

mēa' gles, an eruptive contagious disease.

me dīc' ĩ nal, healing; having curative properties.

mēd' i ċīne, anything that cures; a remedy.

mēn ĩn ġī' tīs, inflammation of the membranous covering of the spinal cord or brain.

mēn' thōl, an extract of peppermint.

mēr' eu rŷ, a metallic salt.

mōr' phīne, a narcotic.

mōr' tar, a vessel in which drugs, etc., are crushed.

mŷrrh, a strong oriental perfume.

nā' sal, pertaining to the nose.

neū răl ġi á, a disease seated in a nerve, accompanied by acute pain.

nie' o tīne, the essential element of tobacco.

## LESSON 143

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Good order is the foundation of all good things.—Burke.

ăn' â lîze, to resolve into its elements.	ös' trà çize, to banish from society; to exile by popular vote.
ăp pār' el, garments; dress.	pro trude', to project or stick out.
ěv o lū' tion, development; act of unfolding.	quał' i fied, fitted by accomplishments or endowments; limited.
ěx pō' nent, a representative; an expounder.	rēs' pîte, a putting off; postpone-ment; relief.
ěx trāc' tion, the act of drawing out; lineage.	rē vēre', to regard with respect mingled with awe.
hei' noūs (hā-), atrocious; very wicked.	ro sětte', a bunch of ribbons.
im pār' tial, fair; just.	rpuge (rōōzh), a cosmetic for the face.
im' pe tūs, momentum; impulse.	Schuył' kill (skōōl'-), a river in Pennsylvania.
in' eu bus, oppressive burden.	un veil', to disclose; to remove the veil from.
in tēr spērse', to scatter among.	ū tēn' sil, a tool; a vessel.
in tro dūe' to ry, preliminary; serving as an introduction.	wrēs' tle (rēs' l), to grapple and try to throw down.
neū' tral, not engaged on either side; indifferent.	zē' nith, point in celestial sphere directly overhead.
noise' less, silent; without noise.	

## LESSON 144

## PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

nī' trō gen, an odorless gas.	pā rāl' y sīs, palsy; the loss of power of voluntary muscular motion.
o bēs' i tŷ, excessive fatness.	pār e ġōr' ie, a medicine that mitigates pain.
ō' pī ate, a narcotic; a medicine inducing sleep.	pār' ōx ŷsm, a convulsion; a fit.
ō' pī ūm, a powerful, sleep-producing drug.	pēp' per mīnt, a pungent, aromatic herb.
ös te ōp' â thŷ, a system of medical practice.	pēr i to nī' tīs, inflammation of the peritoneum.
ōx' ŷ gen, a gas; vital part of air.	

per spí rā' tion, sweat.

pēs' ti lençe, an infectious, wide-spreading disease.

phār' mǎ cȳ, a drug store; preparation of medicines.

phỹ gí' cian, one who practices medicine.

pneũ mō' ni á, inflammation of the lungs.

poi' sòn, a substance tending to cause death; to corrupt.

pōul' tiçe, a soft application to reduce pain, etc.

pre seríp' tion, a medical recipe given by a physician.

pũl' mo nā ry, pertaining to or affecting the lungs.

quar' an tĩne, to seclude or keep away from an infectious disease.

quin' sȳ, inflammation of the tonsils.

qui' nine, a medicine extracted from cinchona bark.

rēs pí rā' tion, breathing.

rhep' mǎ tĩgm, a painful inflammatory disease.

## LESSON 145

### SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

**NOTE:** The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

rōl' liek ing, frolicsome.

se dāte', staid; calm.

dīs' eōrd, clashing; dissonance.

hār' mō nȳ, concord; melody.

āc ela mā' tion, loud applause.

de nũn çi ā' tion, arraignment.

çēs sǎ' tion, a stop; a rest.

eon tĩn u ā' tion, a constant succession.

dĩ mĩn' ish, to lessen; to reduce.

mǎg' ni fȳ, to enlarge; to extol.

pēr dī' tion, ruin; loss of the soul.

sǎl vā' tion, deliverance; redemption.

pěr nĩ' çious, malicious; harmful.

sǎl' u ta ry, healthful; wholesome.

vā' ri á ble, inconstant; changeable.

un chānge' á ble, unwavering.

nǎt' u ral, not acquired; regular.

ar tĩ fĩ' cial, not real; made by art.

in çēs' sant, unceasing; constant.

œc eā' sion al, casual; incidental.

eõn sõi' i date, condense; incorporate.

diş sõi've', to sunder; to melt.

in gẽn' ious (-yũs), skillful; clever.

un skill' ful, awkward; bungling.

Write a word nearly synonymous with:

glutinous

loose

lineament

elude

ordinance

plaintive

stationary

ineligible

intrepid

statue

principle

intrigue

## LESSON 146

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

I have found violets.<sup>1</sup> April hath come on.  
 And the cool<sup>2</sup> winds feel softer, and the rain<sup>3</sup>  
 Falls in the beaded<sup>4</sup> drops of summer-time.<sup>5</sup>  
 You may hear<sup>6</sup> birds at morning, and at eve<sup>7</sup>  
 The tame dove lingers till the twilight<sup>8</sup> falls.  
 Cooing<sup>9</sup> upon the eaves,<sup>10</sup> and drawing in  
 His beautiful,<sup>11</sup> bright neck; and, from the hills  
 A murmur,<sup>12</sup> like the hoarseness<sup>13</sup> of the sea,  
 Tells the release<sup>14</sup> of waters, and the earth  
 Sends up a pleasant<sup>15</sup> smell, and the dry leaves  
 Are lifted by the grass; and so I know  
 That nature, with her delicate<sup>16</sup> ear, hath heard  
 The drooping<sup>17</sup> of the velvet foot of spring.  
 Take of my violets! I found them where  
 The liquid<sup>18</sup> south stole o'er them, on a bank  
 That leaned to running water. There's to me  
 A daintiness<sup>19</sup> about these early flowers,  
 That touches<sup>20</sup> me like poetry. They blow  
 With such a simple loveliness<sup>21</sup> among  
 The common herbs<sup>22</sup> of pasture, and breathe<sup>23</sup> out  
 Their lives so unobtrusively,<sup>24</sup> like hearts  
 Whose beatings<sup>25</sup> are too gentle for the world.

—Nathaniel Parker Willis.

Distinguish in meaning between:

corps and corpse

avocation and vocation

answer and reply

resign and abdicate

## LESSON 147

## PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

sāl e rā' tūs, bicarbonate of potash.

sāl sō' dā, carbonate of soda.

sālvē (sāv), a thick ointment; to heal.

sālt rheum', a skin disease.

sār sâ pā rîl' lā, a species of medicinal plant; a medicinal preparation.

sās' sâ frās, an aromatic root; a tree.

sēi āt' i eā, neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

spē' cial ist, a physician confining his practice to special diseases.

spēr mǎ cē' tī, a waxy substance found in the head of the sperm whale.	trēat' ment, management; manner of treating.
strȳeh' nīne, a mineral poison.	tū bēu lō' sīs, a constitutional, consumptive disease.
sūl' phūr, a yellow mineral substance often used in medicine.	tū' mōr, a morbid swelling or growth.
sūr' ġeōn (-jūn), one who treats diseases by mechanical means.	tȳ' phoid, an infectious fever; typhus.
sūr' ġī eal, pertaining to, or used in surgery.	vǎe' ċi nāte, to inoculate with vaccine matter.
sȳmp' tōms, signs or tokens which may indicate disease.	vēt' ēr ī nā ry, pertaining to the healing of animals.
tīne' ture, extract; tinge of color.	vēr' tī ġō, dizziness.
tōr' pōr, inactivity; stupor.	vīt' ri ol, sulphuric acid.
	wīth-hā' zel, a soothing extract for sprains and bruises; a tree.

## LESSON 148

## MISCELLANEOUS

"A laugh is worth a thousand groans in any market."—*Lamb.*

āl' tru ġm, brotherly kindness.	hār' mo ny, an adaptation of parts to each other.
bēam, a main timber; ray of light.	in fāl' lī ble, exempt from liability to error in judgment.
bōōm' ēr āng, a curved wooden missile.	is' lānd, a portion of land surrounded by water.
ehrȳs' a lis (krīs'-), the early state of certain insects.	Jā māi' eā (-mā' ká), largest island of the British West Indies.
eo eōōn', an oblong case in which the silkworm lies in its chrysalis state.	lāun' dry, a place where laundering is done.
eom pēte', to contend.	mu ġī' cian (-zīsh' an), one skilled in the art or science of music.
eōr nu eō' pi ā, the horn of plenty.	ōp' er ā, a musical drama.
erȳs' tal, clear; a kind of glass.	seoūrgē, a whip; to whip severely.
dēaf (dēf), lacking the sense of hearing.	shawl, a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.
dī lēm' mā, a predicament.	stēe' ple, a spire, or a tower and spire taken together.
dōz' en, twelve.	vēr' tī eal, plumb; upright.
ēs' sāy, a short treatise; an attempt.	
ēt' i quētte (-kēt), established society or court usage.	
grēase, animal fat in a soft state.	

LESSON 149

OFFICE TERMS AND SUPPLIES

"It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction."—*Beecher*.

à rith môm' e ter, an adding-machine.	lā' bel, a slip of paper, etc., containing a name or title, fastened to anything.
bill' hēad, a printed form used in making out bills.	măn' i fōld, numerous; multiplied.
blōt' ter, a kind of thick paper for absorbing superfluous ink.	mim' e ō grāph, an autographic stencil copying device.
eăb' i net, a piece of furniture fitted with shelves and drawers.	nē' o style, a duplicating machine.
eăr' bon-pā' per, paper used for manifold purposes.	pāste, an adhesive compound.
elīp, a clasp or holder for letters, papers, etc.	pī' geon hōle, a compartment, usually in a desk, for papers, etc.
dū' pli eă tor, a machine for making manifold copies of any writing.	plăt' en, the part of a typewriter on which the paper rests to receive an impression.
en elō' gūre, that which is enclosed; the act of enclosing.	rul' er, an instrument used as a guide in drawing lines.
fil' ing, arranging or laying away in order.	sēal, a device which makes an impression on wax or paper.
grāph' o phōne, a machine for the reproduction of sounds; a phonograph.	tăb' u lă tōr, a device for writing tables, lists, etc.; one who tabulates.
in' dex, that which guides, informs or directs.	tiēk' lēr, a book containing a memorandum of notes or debts in order of maturity.
ink' stand, a vessel for holding writing-ink.	trăn scrip' tion, a copy; a manuscript.
	tŷpe' wri ter, a machine for writing.

Take a second glance at these words:

merchant	compel	drop	heinous
mercantile	compelled	dropped	recipe
indelible	drag	leisure	few
deleble	dragged	apparel	sugar

## LESSON 150

## REVIEW

ingredient	alcohol	atomizer	camphor
amateur	besiege	control	originate
temperance	aqueous	soliloquy	colossal
quarantine	chloroform	congestion	dyspepsia
beau	countenance	monotonous	oblique
angel	conscious	epistle	oblivious
scenery	unprincipled	glycerine	hemorrhage
hygiene	lacerate	liquor	analyze
apparel	heinous	neutral	ostracize
qualified	Schuylkill	malady	measles
formula	bromide	treason	acclamation
ingenious	unskillful	daintiness	breathe
	salve	infallible	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

heinous	aghast	stationery	ally
docile	planed	languid	demeanor

## LESSON 151

## OFFICIAL TERMS

"The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it."  
—*John S. Mill.*

ăm bās' sà dōr, a representative of the highest rank to a foreign government.	es quīre', a title of dignity, or office.
băl' lot, a vote; a ball or ticket used in voting.	gòv' ěrn òr, one who governs; chief magistrate of a state.
əu' eus, a political meeting at which candidates are nominated.	in əu' ġu rāte, to originate; to install into office.
eolo' nel (kūr' n'l), commander of a regiment.	lěġ' is lā ture, the law-making body, as for a state or nation.
eoun' ċil, assembly for consultation or advice.	lieū tēn' ant, a military officer; a substitute; a deputy.
dīs frān' chīge, to deprive of the privilege of voting.	mā' jōr, greater; a military officer.
	māy' òr, chief city officer.
	nāt' u ral ize, to confer the rights of citizenship on.

**nôm' i nâte**, to name, or designate by name for an office or place.

**pār' liá ment**, a legislative body, especially the British; a council.

**pō liçé'**, the organized body of civil officers in a city, town or district for preserving good order.

**prēs i dēn' tial**, of or pertaining to a president.

**quō' rum**, a sufficient number to transact business.

**sén' ate**, the upper and less numerous branch of a legislative assembly.

**sēs' sion**, a meeting or sitting of a public body.

**shēr' iff**, the chief administrative officer of a county.

**sūf' frage**, the right to vote; approval.

**ū năn' í mous**, of one mind; without dissent.

**vē' to**, an authoritative prohibition.

## LESSON 152

## MISCELLANEOUS

**af firm' á tive**, that which affirms or asserts; the answer "yes."

**ăg' o nize**, to torture; to be in agony.

**à lăs'**, an exclamation of sorrow or regret.

**ăr' tí găn**, a mechanic.

**à vail' á ble**, usable; profitable.

**aw' ful**, terrible; frightful.

**be sēech'**, to implore; to supplicate.

**çē' re als**, edible grains.

**choir (kwir)**, an organized company of singers.

**dū' bī ous**, doubtful.

**fāl' li ble**, liable to error.

**gōs' pel**, glad tidings; evangelical.

**gōs' sip**, to tattle; groundless rumor.

**hỹ' á çin th**, a fragrant flower.

**il lōg' ie al**, contrary to reasoning.

**im pēr' á tive**, positive command.

**in au' di ble**, that which cannot be heard.

**in flēx' i ble**, firm; stiff; unyielding.

**ir' ri tá ble**, ill-tempered.

**like' ness**, resemblance; similarity.

**quar tēt'**, } a piece of music in four  
**quar tette'**, } parts, each performed  
by a single voice or instrument.

**rōs' ỹ**, red; blooming.

**sīg nif' i cant**, important; expressive of some fact or meaning.

**su prēm' á çy**, the state of being supreme.

**tēn' sion**, the act of stretching or straining.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

**gambol**, gamble

**ail**, ale

**choose**, chews

**alter**, altar

**burrow**, borough

**all**, awl

**guest**, guessed

**flour**, flower

**frieze**, freeze

**base**, bass

**climb**, clime

**seller**, cellar



## LESSON 153

## MISCELLANEOUS

"It is not accident that helps a man in the world, but purpose and persistent industry."  
*Samuel Smiles.*

är' bu tūs, a trailing plant.  
brū' tal, cruel; inhuman.  
elāuse, part of a sentence.  
elēan' ly, neatly; in a clean manner.  
eō' mā tōse, drowsy; lethargic.  
eōr' pu lent, fat; obese.  
erēs' cent, increasing; shape of a new moon.  
dif' fi dent, timid; self-distrustful.  
dīg' it, one of the ten figures.  
dūmb (dūm), mute; silent.  
ēr' rand, a commission; a message.  
ex tēr' mī nate, to destroy.  
ex trēme', at the utmost point or edge; outermost.  
frā' grant, odorous; sweet of smell.  
hē' li o trōpe, a plant with a very fragrant flower.

hī ēr o glŷph' ie, a symbol in ancient writing.  
hōl' o eāust, a burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of many lives, as by burning.  
hŷ pōth' e sīs, theory supposed for the purpose of argument.  
il lēg' i ble, incapable of being read; not legible.  
mē' dī ō ere (-kēr), ordinary; indifferent.  
rep ār tēe', a smart, ready and witty reply.  
schōt' tische (shōt' teesh), music appropriate to a kind of dance.  
sē' quence, succession; order of following; arrangement.  
sīm i lār' i ty, close likeness.  
sī mīl' i tūde, likeness; resemblance.

## LESSON 154

## RAILROAD AND EXPRESS

bāg' gage, trunks, valises, etc., containing clothing which a traveler carries on a journey.  
eā bōōse', a trainmen's car attached to a freight.  
eōach, a first-class passenger car.  
ēx eūr' sion, a pleasure trip; a brief tour.  
ēn gī nēer', one who manages an engine; to manage.

in' freight, a term applied to goods coming to a central point.  
jūne' tion, a place where two or more roads meet.  
lād' ing, freight; the act of loading.  
līm' it ēd, restricted; in railway usage meaning fast trains.  
lō' eal, applied to trains stopping at, or business connected with, way stations.

mēs' sen gēr, carrier; one who bears a message.	tēr' mī nūs, the limit; the end of a railway line.
mīle' āge, aggregate distance in miles.	time'-tā ble, a schedule of trains and train service.
pās' sēn ger, a traveler in a public conveyance.	tqur' ist, a traveler.
prē pāid', charge paid in advance.	trāns' fer, a change from one line, or road, to another.
Pull' man, dining, sleeping, palace cars, etc., named after the inventor.	trāns por tā' tion, conveyance; carriage from one place to another.
stā' tion, a regular stopping-place for trains; a waiting-room.	trāv' el er, one who travels.
sūt' eāse, a traveling bag.	wāy' bill, a detailed description sent with goods shipped.
tār' iff, a classified list of charges.	

## LESSON 155

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

su pē' ri or, greater; excellent.	pēr' mā nent, enduring; lasting.
in fē' ri or, subordinate; lower.	trān' sient, brief; passing.
lē' nī ent, mild; merciful.	çēr e mō' nī oūs, precise; exact.
se vēre', harsh; grave; stern.	īn fōrm' al, irregular; unusual.
do mēs' tīe, pertaining to home.	ā' mī ā ble, gracious; kindhearted.
fōr' eīgn, not native; alien.	sūr' ly, snarling; crabbed.
dīs' çī plīne, training; government.	ēx plīç' it, plain; definite.
dīs or' dēr, confusion; tumult.	ob seūre', indistinct; unintelligible.
sūb' ju gāte, to subdue; to enslave.	dū' rā ble, not changeable; lasting.
lib' er āte, to free.	un stā' ble, not firm; wavering.
ō' ral, verbal; unwritten.	pūg' nā' cious, quarrelsome.
writ' ten, expressed in writing.	pēaçe' ā ble, quiet; unwarlike.

Write words nearly synonymous with:

specimen	distinct	excellent	rosy
supersede	rogue	essence	brilliant
inflamm	writhe	seldom	dangerous
pillar	ligament	cover	intrigue

## LESSON 156

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Little wastes in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital."

ăg grēs' sor, the one who first attacks.	guēss, a conjecture; a surmise.
ăp pa rī' tion, a ghost; a phantom.	hēr' e sŷ, doctrinal view contrary to accepted belief.
ă' quē oŷs, pertaining to water.	in tīm' i dāte, to deter; to make afraid.
ăr' ro gant, proud; haughty.	jăunt, a ramble; a short journey.
bay' qu (bŷ'-), an arm of a lake or river.	měr' ri ment, gayety, with laughter; mirth.
būr' glă rŷ, feloniously entering a dwelling-house or other buildings.	pěr' me āte, to pervade.
căv' al ry, troops on horseback.	re pŷlse', to repel.
çiv' il ly, politely.	séd' ěn ta ry, sitting much; sluggish; inactive.
eo lős' sal, huge; of immense size or extent.	so hŷl' ō quŷ, monologue; talking to one's self.
erų' çi fy, to fasten and put to death on a cross.	Sūs que hăn' nă, a river in Pennsylvania.
deă' eon, church or lodge officer.	trăns pâr' ent, easily seen through; lucid.
dī mēn' sion, bulk; size; extension.	
dröll, comical.	
fă năt' ie, a wild enthusiast.	

One word should be made of the following:

broadgauge	copyright	sometimes	inasmuch
careworn	wheelwright	oftentimes	forasmuch
hitherto	elsewhere	together	trolley-car

## LESSON 157

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ă căd' e my, a school ranking between a college and common school.	eôm mēnce' ment, origin; day of celebrating the completion of a course in college.
băch' e lor, the first university degree in a course of study.	eur riē' u lum, a course; especially, a prescribed course of study, as in a college.
çhăp' er ōn, an attendant and protector.	

dī plō' mǎ, a certificate of graduation; or, one conferring privilege or honor.

dōr' mī tō ry, a building containing sleeping rooms.

frēsh' man, a first year student.

gŷm nā' si um, a place for athletic exercises.

hōl' i dāy, a day of exemption from labor.

in' stī tūte, to establish; an institution.

jūn' ior (-yēr), one in the third year in college.

lāb' o rā tō ry, a place devoted to experiments; a workshop.

li' bra ry, a place for, or a collection of books.

mǎth e mǎ tī' cian, one versed in mathematics.

mǎ trīe' u lāte, to enroll, as a student.

mōn' i tor, one who warns.

pre çēp' tor, a teacher.

pro fēss' or, a public teacher of any science or branch of learning.

se mēs' tēr, six months; one-half a school year.

sēn' ior (-yēr), an elder; last year in college.

sōph' o mōre, second year in college.

tu ī' tion, instruction; teaching; the charge for instruction.

tū' tor, an instructor of lower rank than a professor.

ū ni vēr' si ty, a school for promoting education in the higher branches.

## LESSON 158

### DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of words.

A Briton<sup>1</sup> is a native of Great Britain.<sup>2</sup>

I am quite confident<sup>3</sup> that I did not divulge your secret to my most intimate confidant.<sup>4</sup>

Did you say the decease<sup>5</sup> of your friend was caused by a lingering disease?<sup>6</sup>

The thief tried to elude<sup>7</sup> his pursuers, but they illuded<sup>8</sup> and seized him.

The wheat shoots<sup>9</sup> down the chute.<sup>10</sup>

The colonel<sup>11</sup> was choked with a peach kernel.<sup>12</sup>

What is the difference between a cord<sup>13</sup> of wood, a chord<sup>14</sup> in music, and the chord<sup>15</sup> of an arc?

Your speech and gesture<sup>16</sup> would make people believe you were a jester.<sup>17</sup>

Besides his being very ingenious<sup>18</sup> he is a very amiable and ingenuous<sup>19</sup> companion.

A metal<sup>20</sup> horse could not be called a horse of mettle.<sup>21</sup>

The Dane<sup>22</sup> will not deign<sup>23</sup> to notice him.

Two centuries<sup>24</sup> ago, more sentries<sup>25</sup> kept guard about this castle than do now.

## LESSON 159

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings."—*Proverbs*.

<p>ăc count à bil' i ty, the state of being accountable.</p> <p>ăp pâr' ent, evident; clearly perceptible.</p> <p>ăx' i ôm, a self-evident truth.</p> <p>bûr lêsque' (-lěsk'), a ludicrous representation; a parody.</p> <p>chî rŏg' rà phy, the art of writing; handwriting.</p> <p>chôr' is ter, one who leads a choir.</p> <p>côn' science (-shěns), moral sense.</p> <p>côn tăn' tion, strife; controversy.</p> <p>fig' ũr à tive, metaphorical.</p> <p>gēs' ture, a motion designed to enforce thought.</p> <p>glis' ten, to shine.</p> <p>hà rănque' (-răn'), a loud, bombastic speech.</p> <p>hăv' ôe, destruction; carnage.</p>	<p>hy drăn' ge à, a shrubby plant with flowers.</p> <p>hỹ' phen, a short dash (-), indicating connection.</p> <p>im pā' tient, uneasy; restless.</p> <p>in iq' ũi tous (-ik' wí tūs), wicked; unjust.</p> <p>in trín' sie, inherent; real; true.</p> <p>jũice, fluid of fruit, etc.; sap.</p> <p>knăp' săck (năp'-), a soldier's luggage sack.</p> <p>mĩs' tle tŏe, an evergreen plant.</p> <p>mũ nĩc' i pal, pertaining to a city or corporation.</p> <p>mỹs' těr y, a secret; something incomprehensible.</p> <p>ôp pŏr tũ' nĩ ty, fit or convenient time.</p> <p>phăn' tŏm, specter; an apparition.</p>
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## LESSON 160

## SHIPS AND NAUTICAL TERMS

<p>ăd' mĩ ral, a commander of a fleet.</p> <p>ăp' chŏr, a heavy iron to hold a floating vessel.</p> <p>ăr mă' dă, a fleet of ships of war.</p> <p>băł' last, heavy matter to steady a ship, balloon, etc.</p> <p>bĩn' na ele, a compass box.</p> <p>bũlk' hěad, partition in a vessel separating rooms on same deck.</p>	<p>buoy (bwoi), a float on the water to indicate shoals, rocks, etc.</p> <p>că nŏe', a boat propelled by paddles; a light pleasure-boat.</p> <p>căp' stan, a machine in ships for raising great weights or exerting power.</p> <p>căp' tain, chief officer of a boat.</p> <p>ea rēen', to incline to one side, as a ship.</p>
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<b>căt' bōat</b> , a small sailboat with a single mast.	<b>ēm bār' gō</b> , prohibition of vessels from sailing.
<b>çěl' lu lōse</b> , starchy material, extracted from corn-stalks, used in making vessels watertight.	<b>ēm bār'k'</b> , to enter on board a ship for a voyage.
<b>ehrō nōm' e ter</b> , a timekeeper, especially one of great accuracy.	<b>flo tīl' lā</b> , a fleet of small ships, or a small fleet.
<b>eōm' mo dōre</b> , a naval officer.	<b>found' er</b> , to fill and sink, as a ship.
<b>eōm' pass</b> , a magnetic instrument to determine directions.	<b>gǎng' way</b> , a passageway in a ship by which persons enter or leave it.
<b>erūis' er</b> , an armed vessel that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's vessels.	<b>grăp' nel</b> , a kind of small anchor.
	<b>hār pōon'</b> , a spear or javelin.
	<b>hăch' way</b> , an opening in a ship's deck.

## LESSON 161

## MISCELLANEOUS

<b>à chiève'</b> , to accomplish.	<b>grā tū' i ty</b> , a free gift.
<b>ăd jōurn'</b> , to defer; to terminate; suspend a session.	<b>in sēp' ā rā ble</b> , not separable.
<b>à trōç' i ty</b> , extreme cruelty; great wickedness.	<b>in vīs' i ble</b> , that cannot be seen.
<b>be rēave'</b> , to make destitute; to deprive.	<b>ir rēp' ā rā ble</b> , that cannot be repaired.
<b>brīl' lian çy' (-yans-)</b> , sparkling luster.	<b>ir re triēv' ā ble (-trēv'-)</b> , that cannot be recovered; irreparable.
<b>cāis' son (kā' son)</b> , a chest for ammunition.	<b>le gīt' i mate</b> , lawful or valid; real; genuine.
<b>cā' lỳx</b> , the cup of a flower.	<b>mōn' o grām</b> , letters interwoven.
<b>eom mīt' tēe</b> , persons appointed to attend to any business.	<b>nās tūr' tium (-shūm)</b> , a plant having white or yellow flowers.
<b>eonstī tū' tion</b> , an organic body; frame of government.	<b>neigh (nā)</b> , to whinny, as a horse.
<b>cōr rōb' o rate</b> , to confirm; to make more certain.	<b>pāl' açe</b> , a royal residence.
<b>de līp' quēnt</b> , neglectful of duty.	<b>pār' ti gan</b> , one passionately devoted to a party or faction.
<b>děv' as tâte</b> , to lay waste; to ravage.	<b>pēe' vīsh</b> , cross; fretful.
	<b>vāl' en tīne</b> , a sentimental token sent on St. Valentine's day, February 14.

## LESSON 162

## MISCELLANEOUS

"He who needlessly breaks his appointment, shows that he is as reckless of others' time as of his own."

ă ghâst', terrified; struck with horror.

ăl' ă bās ter, a fine-grained gypsum.

ăl' tî tūde, height; elevation.

ăn' ăreh ỹ, social confusion; disregard of law.

ea rouge', to engage in revelry.

chă grin', vexation; the keenest mortification.

çir eũm' fěr ençe, boundary line of a circle or sphere.

eũr' va ture, a curving; a bend.

de çi' pher, to translate; to interpret.

dẽm' ă gogue, an unprincipled leader.

de mēan' or, behavior; bearing.

dôr' mant, inoperative.

fleur dẽ lis' (flur de lẽ'), a flower of the lily family.

mō' bile, easily moved; changed in expression.

pār ă phēr nã' lĩ a, trappings or ornaments.

pã rō' chĩ al, pertaining to a parish.

pěr' pe trãte, be guilty of; to commit.

pěj' u lant, cross; fretful.

prěj' u diçe, previous and unreasonable bias.

pröv' en dẽr, food for beasts.

pũl' věr ĩze, to reduce to powder.

re fũ' gal, the act of refusing; option.

smũg' gle, to convey in secret; to export or import unlawfully.

stĩm' u lus, incentive to action.

vã' rĩ e gãte, to streak; to mark with different colors.

## LESSON 163

## SHIPS AND NAUTICAL TERMS

hẽlm, the instrument by which a ship is steered; rudder.

hũll, the body of a ship.

jẽt' tĩ son, throwing overboard of goods, in order to lighten a vessel in danger of wreck.

kẽel, bottom timber of a ship from stem to stern.

lãr' board, the left hand side of a ship.

lãunch, to push into the water, as a ship.

lẽe' ward, the side opposite to the wind.

mãin' mãst, the chief mast in a vessel.

mĩz' zen mãst, the hindmost mast of a three-masted vessel.

mōor' ings, anchors, chains, etc., used in securing a ship.

nãn' tie al, relating to ships or sailors.

nã' val, relating to ships of war; as a naval station; having to do with shipping.

pōrt' hōle, an embrasure in a ship's side.	slōōp, a vessel with one mast.
pro pēl' lēr, the screw wheel used in propelling a vessel.	spār, a round piece of timber used as a mast, boom, etc.
prow (pron), fore part of a ship or boat; the bow.	stār' board, the right hand side of a ship.
rūd' dēr, an appliance by means of which a vessel is steered.	stērn, hinder part of a ship.
sāl' vāge, that part of property which is saved.	tāk, to change the course of a ship by means of her sails.
seūt' tle, to sink a ship by cutting holes in the bottom.	tōn' nage, the whole amount of shipping estimated by tons.
	yacht (yōt), a vessel designed for pleasure.

## LESSON 164

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water."—*Shakespeare*.

ae quāint' ançe, familiar knowledge.	rā' dī ant, shining; beaming with brightness.
āe' ro bāt, one who practices daring gymnastic feats.	re cēp' tā ele, repository; that which holds other things.
bēn e dīe' tion, a blessing.	rēq' ui gīte (rēk' wi zīt), necessary.
be trōth', to contract for marriage.	ry' mōr, a flying report.
bīg' ōt rý, narrow-mindedness.	sōl' emn (-em), serious; devout.
blōs' som, a flower; to put forth blossoms.	stā tis' ties, a collection of facts respecting people, property, etc.
in eūr' ā ble, that cannot be cured.	sūm' mīt, the top.
in de strūe' ti ble, that cannot be destroyed.	sýl' lá ble, a word or part of a word produced by a single impulse of the voice.
in still', to infuse; to inculcate gradually.	tē' dī oūs (or -yūs), tiresome.
ir rēv' er ent, lacking in reverence.	tōur, circuitous journey.
lēv' i ty, frivolty; trifling gayety.	ve rā' cious (-shūs), truthful.
pār' ā ble, a fictitious narrative.	yōke, to join; a connecting frame for draft-cattle.
pow' wow, conjuration to cure diseases; a noisy meeting.	



## LESSON 165

## REVIEW

caucus	unanimous	available	gospel
inaugurate	imperative	mediocre	cleanly
extreme	illegible	route	similarity
depot	engineer	transient	traveler
severe	discipline	chaperon	peaceable
burglary	soliloquy	analysis	dormitory
laboratory	sophomore	mistletoe	sentries
burlesque	havoc	compass	mystery
buoy	commodore	chagrin	atrocities
committee	inseparable	yacht	demagogue
variegate	marine	solemn	irreverent
receptacle	requisite	harangue	tedious
	juice	scuttle	

## LESSON 166

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

"'Tis the mind that makes the body rich;  
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,  
So honor peereth in the meanest habit."—*Shakespeare*.

blouse (blouz), a light, loose over-garment, generally worn by working-men.	hăb' êr dăsh êr, a dealer in men's furnishings.
broăd' cloth, a black smooth-faced woolen cloth, usually of double width, and of fine quality.	hō' gier ȳ (-zher-), stockings, socks, etc.
căș' si mēre, a thin, twilled woolen cloth for men's garments.	jeăn (jāne), a twilled cotton cloth.
cōl' lar, a band or circlet worn about the neck.	lă pěl', fold of a coat turned back in continuing the collar.
eră văt', a kind of necktie.	mīt' ten, a covering for the hand.
eūt' â wăy, a coat cut away in front and having a long skirt.	műf' flēr, a scarf for protecting the neck or head in cold weather.
frōek, a body coat for men, usually double-breasted; an outer garment for workingmen.	o' ver eōat, a kind of coat worn over the other clothing; a topcoat.
	păn â mă', a fine plaited hat, made in Central America.
	răin' eōat, a water-proof outer garment.

rēf' er, a close-fitting jacket, or short coat of thick cloth.	trou' gērs, pantaloons.
săck, a kind of coat for men.	twēed, a soft and flexible fabric made of wool.
sērge, a woollen twilled cloth.	tūx ē' do, a black coat for evening dress.
swēat' er, a woollen jacket or jersey.	ūl' stēr, a loose overcoat.
tōp' cōat, a light-weight overcoat.	

## LESSON 167

## MISCELLANEOUS

ăe' me, the highest point; crisis.	hăg' gārd, wasted by want or suffering.
ă lērt', watchful; vigilant.	hăp' pi ly, fortunately; joyously.
ăl li' ançe, connection; league; confederation.	hūs' tle, to hurry; to push or crowd.
bălm' y, aromatic; soothing.	in de pënd' ent, not dependent; free.
çe lēb' ri ty, renown; a famous person.	in i' tial, first stage; beginning.
chānge' ā ble, capable of being changed; variable.	in' ti mâte, to suggest indirectly; familiar.
de mōr' al ize, to corrupt the morals of; to confuse.	in tēr cēpt', to stop on the way.
ēq' ui pāge (ek' we-), an equipment; carriage, horses, etc.	li cēn' tious, impure; wanton.
ex pēr' i ment, a trial; an act designed as a test; to test.	pōr' ous, full of pores; permeable by liquids.
făl' sī fȳ, to lie; to forge; to disprove.	pro mīs' eu ous, brought together without order.
flūs' trāte, to agitate; to confuse.	pro nūn cī ā' tion, an uttering with articulation.
griēve, to afflict; to make sorrowful.	rē' gal, pertaining to a king.
	ūn rūf' fled, calm; composed.

## LESSON 168

## PERTAINING TO MUSIC

"Justice is the keynote of the world, and all else is ever out of tune."

ăe cōm' pā nī ment, that which accompanies; an attendant.	băss, the lowest part in music; a deep tone.
ăl' to, the lowest female voice.	cân tă' tă, a poem set to music.
băr' i tōne, a male voice between bass and tenor.	chō' ral, sung in chorus or harmony; pertaining to a choir.

<b>chôrd</b> , string of a musical instrument; harmony.	<b>mū' gie al</b> , melodious; pertaining to music.
<b>côn' çert</b> , a musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.	<b>or à tō' ri o</b> , a musical drama of a sacred or dignified character.
<b>eon sêrv' à to ry</b> , public place where music is taught.	<b>ôr' ehês tral</b> , of or pertaining to an orchestra.
<b>eon trâl' to</b> , the part between soprano and tenor.	<b>pre çên' tōr</b> , a leader of a choir; a directing singer.
<b>dū êt'</b> , a musical composition for two performers.	<b>sêr e nāde'</b> , music sung or performed in the open air at night.
<b>fī nă' le</b> , the last part; termination.	<b>so pră' no</b> , the highest kind of female or boy's voice.
<b>glêe</b> , an unaccompanied part-song for three or more solo voices.	<b>sým' pho nŷ</b> , a harmony of sounds.
<b>me lō' dī ous</b> , musical, containing or producing melody.	<b>tên' or</b> , the highest adult male voice.
<b>mêl' o dŷ</b> , an agreeable succession of sounds in music.	<b>trī' o (trêe' o)</b> , a piece of music arranged for three performers.
	<b>waltz</b> , a kind of dance; also the music for it.

## Musical instruments.

accordion	cornet	graphophone	mandolin	tambourine
banjo	cymbal	guitar	piano	violin
clarinet	flageolet	harmonica	piccolo	xylophone
concertina	flute	lyre	saxophone	zither

## LESSON 169

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The most highly educated men are those who have been the most resolute in their encounter with difficulties."—*Samuel Smiles*.

<b>băp tîze'</b> , to administer baptism.	<b>ex tînet'</b> , without force; without a survivor.
<b>eă dăv' er ous</b> , ghastly; pale.	<b>ex' tîr pate (or ex tîr'-)</b> , to root out.
<b>eôrps (kôre)</b> , a body of troops.	<b>fêr' ven çy</b> , ardor; warmth of feeling or devotion.
<b>eôurt'-măr tial</b> , court of military or naval officers.	<b>lău' rêl</b> , honor; distinction; a shrub.
<b>erît' i çîge</b> , to examine critically; to judge severely.	<b>lêth' ar gy</b> , sleepiness; apathy; prolonged sluggishness.
<b>en dăav' or</b> , an effort; to strive to do.	

lỹ cê' ùm, a literary association; a lecture-room.	re triêve' (-trêv'), to regain; to recover.
nêrv' ous, excitable.	rhô do dên' drôn, a showy shrub with beautiful flowers.
pêr im' e ter, outer boundary of a body.	right' eous (-chus), godly; blameless; free from sin.
prăg măt' ic al, pertaining to business or affairs, businesslike; meddlesome.	sôv' êr eign (or sôv'-), a monarch; princely.
răs' eal, an unprincipled fellow.	squă' lôr, foulness.
re cûr' rençe, happening again or repeatedly.	sû' i cide, self-murder.
re li' ançe, confident trust; dependence.	trăn sçend', to rise above in degree; to surpass.

## LESSON 170

## MATCHING WORDS

For every word in the first two columns there is a word in one of the last two that means practically the same thing. Match them.

The teacher may pronounce twenty-five words for the lesson, requiring the student to write from memory the synonymous words.

flavor	adherent	outside	mariner
invasion	vestige	journey	ignominy
marriage	indigence	blaze	remembrance
warmth	kindred	memory	wooer
forfeiture	possessor	nuptials	penalty
maxim	voyage	sovereign	circle
maintenance	glare	people	partisan
suitor	sort	region	subsistence
sustenance	recollection	unfeeling	accountable
sailor	potentate	livelihood	difficult
infamy	sphere	proprietor	choice
reminiscence	populace	inroad	relative
responsible	district	species	survey
accurate	insensible	precise	penury
arduous	surface	odor	glow
preference	review	trace	precept

## LESSON 171

## NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISING

ăd vēr tîs' ing, making a business announcement.	news' pā per, a printed sheet giving news, etc.
ăn' nu al, issued once a year; occurring every year.	nō' tîce, an article in the regular news column.
bî-wēek' ly, issued every two weeks.	pē rî ōd' ie al, a publication issued at regular intervals.
cār tōōn', a pictorial caricature.	pūff, an article flattering or praising one.
cîr eu lā' tion, the extent to which anything circulates.	quar' ter ly, issued four times a year.
eōl' ūmn, a perpendicular division of a page.	quo tā' tion, a price set for advertising, etc.
eor re spōnd' ent, one who writes letters to a periodical for publication.	rāte' -cārd, printed list of prices for advertising.
dîs plāyed', set with prominent type in order to catch the eye.	re pōrt' er, one who collects news.
ēd' i tōr, one who has editorial charge of a periodical.	sēm' i-wēek' ly, issued twice a week.
gā zētte', a newspaper or printed accounts of current events; to publish.	sō liç' it ōr, one who canvasses for advertisements, subscriptions, etc.
măg' ā zîne, usually a periodical devoted to some particular field or subject.	spēc i fl cā' tion, a schedule of prices for advertising.
il lūs trā' tion, a picture designed to illustrate; a drawing.	trîb' ūne, a place or pulpit for a public speaker; a paper.
	trî-wēek' ly, issued three times a week.

## LESSON 172

## MISCELLANEOUS

"I have lived in this world just long enuff tew look karefully the seckond time into things that I am the most certain ov the first time."—*Josh Billings*.

â dieŭ', a formal leave-taking.	eōm prîse', to include; to consist of.
an tîp' ā thy, antagonism or dislike.	eōn eōet' ing; planning; scheming.
ăus pî' cious, favorable; conducing to success.	mārsh' y, wet; boggy.
eōm mēm' o rate, to celebrate by a solemn act.	mās' sâ ere (-kēr), to kill; to butcher.
	mēm' o rā ble, important; noteworthy.

mo nóp' o ly, an exclusive right.	sím' í lar, having a general likeness.
nee' tar (-têr), a sweetish secretion from blossoms.	süb' sí dĩ, support; aid; a grant; tribute.
pà rāde', to march; pompous display.	sũe cũmb', to yield.
pār' à mount, supreme; the highest or chief.	têr' rí ble, fitted to excite terror; dreadful; frightful.
pêr' se eũte, to harass.	tĩll' age, cultivation; farming; preparing land for seed.
pōrt mǎn' teau (-tō), a leather satchel for clothing; a hand-bag.	trō' phy, a token of victory in battle.
pōs' sē, citizens summoned to assist in suppressing a riot, etc.	trų' ant, one who shirks duty; a loiterer.
rǎn' sóm, to rescue; price paid for release from enemy.	vĩg' í ble, apparent; capable of being seen.

Write plurals for the following nouns, if they have any:

banjo	cashier	trout	ally
motto	alley	fife	woman
victuals	draft	wrench	hose

## LESSON 173

### PERTAINING TO TIME

"**LOST:** Yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered for they are lost forever."—*Mann*.

ān' cient, old; of great age.	ěp' ōeh (or ē' pōeh), a remarkable period of time.
bĩ ěn' nĩ al, every two years.	ē tēr' nĩ ty, duration without beginning or end.
çěn tẽn' nĩ al, the hundredth anniversary.	ē' ven ing, the close of day.
chro nól' o gy, science of computing dates.	Fěb' rų a ry, second month of the year.
eũr' few, an evening bell.	fōre noon', before midday.
çy' ele, a circle; a recurring period; a wheel.	fōrt' night (or -nĩt), two weeks.
day' breāk, first appearance of light in the morning.	glōam' ing, twilight; dusk.
děe' āde, ten years.	mĩl lěn' nĩ um, one thousand years.
dĩ ũr' nal, happening daily.	nōe tũr' nal, nightly.
	pěr ěn' nĩ al, perpetual; unfailing.

quad rěn' ni al, occurring every four years.	twi' light, period just before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun; a faint light.
tri' ěn' ni al, happening every three years.	vės' pěr, of or pertaining to the evening.
Tüeg' day, the third day of the week.	Wėdnes' day, fourth day of the week.

## LESSON 174

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Everything that we learn is the mastery of a difficulty; and the mastery of one helps us to the mastery of others."

ad vēr' si ty, misfortune; calamity.	prěv' á lençe, wide extent or common occurrence.
áide'-de-camp (ád' de kăn), officer selected to assist a general.	prív' i lege, a peculiar benefit or favor.
an tiç' i pāte, to look for; to foresee; to forestall.	pro erās' ti nāte, to delay; to be dilatory.
děs' tĩ ny, fate; fortune.	prøj' eet, a plan; a scheme.
fā' vor ĩte, esteemed; preferred; a person or thing particularly liked.	rāv' el, to untwist; to take apart.
grā' cious, kind; full of grace.	sa lū' bri ous, healthful; wholesome.
nūp' tials, marriage.	seoun' drel, a villain.
pā' ġan, a worshiper of false gods; a heathen.	stū' pe fȳ, to benumb; to make stupid.
phlōx (flōx), an herb with showy flowers.	sū pěr stĩ' tion, belief in omens; false religion; fanaticism.
plā' ġiā rĩzm (-jā rĩzm), passing off another's writing as one's own.	sȳn ōp' sīs, a summary; an epitome.
pōr' poise (-pūs), a kind of fish.	vā lěn ċĩ ěnnes', a rich kind of lace.
pre eō' cious, mental faculties prematurely developed.	vā eū' i ty, emptiness; void.
	vĩl' laĩn, one guilty of crimes; a scamp.

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

consuls, consols	canvas, canvass	fourth, forth	berry, bury
metal, mettle	leach, leech	palate, pallet	bare, bear
raised, razed	peddle, pedal	thyme, time	bier, beer

## LESSON 175

## UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING

"When faith is lost, when honor dies, the man is dead."—*Whittier*.

biēr, a frame to carry the dead.

bur' y, to inter; to hide.

cās' ket, a burial case; a coffin.

çēm' e tēr ŷ, a graveyard.

cōr' o nēr, a peace officer who investigates the causes of unnatural deaths.

cōr tege' (kōr tāzh'), a procession; a train of attendants.

ere mā' tion, the practice of burning the dead.

dīrge, a funeral rite, or hymn.

ēl' e gy, a funeral song.

em bālm', to preserve.

ēp' i tāph, an inscription on a tombstone.

fū' nēr al, burial services over the dead.

hēarse, a wagon for conveying the dead.

in' çense, burnt gums and spices; to perfume with incense.

in' quēst, judicial inquiry; official examination.

mau so lē'um, a magnificent tomb or monument.

mōn' u ment, a pillar; stone, etc., erected in remembrance; a memorial.

mōrgue, a place where the dead bodies of unknown persons are held for identification.

mōr' tu ā ry, of or pertaining to the dead; a morgue.

ō bīt' ū a ry, relating to a person's death; a biographical sketch of one recently deceased.

ōb' se quies, funeral rites.

rē' quī em, a hymn for the dead.

shroud, a burial covering; a winding sheet.

tomb (tōom), a place for the dead.

vault, a place of confinement or burial enclosed by masonry.

## LESSON 176

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Our grand business is, not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand."—*Carlyle*.

bou quet' (bōō kā'), a bunch of flowers.

eat' ā lōgue (-lōg), a list of names.

çe lēr' i tŷ, rapidity of motion.

eōl lēt' or, a person authorized to receive money for another.

eōn dū' çive, helpful; tending to contribute.

eōn nīv' ançe, corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing; voluntary oversight; giving secret assistance or sympathy.



eôn spîre', to plot; to combine for; to concur to one end.	ex ôr' bi tant, excessive; enormous.
eôn' stî tûte, to form; to make and empower; to enact.	frânk' ing, the privilege of sending letters and packages by mail or express free of charge.
eôn trî' tion, remorse; repentance for sin.	im pêach' ment, arraignment; a calling to account.
eôn' trô vêrt, to dispute or oppose by reasoning; to debate.	im pliç' it, unquestioning; implied.
eôn vîv' i al, festive; jovial.	im pêr çep' ti ble, undiscernible.
eôr' dial, hearty; affectionate.	in grât' i tûde, insensibility to kindness or favors.
dê sçënd' ant, offspring.	în' no çênçe, purity of heart; blamelessness.
dis pênse', to deal out; to give.	in tēr vêne', to come between; to interpose.
ëm' phâ sîs, special force of voice.	hl' y, a bulbous plant and flower.
ex hîb' it, to show; anything prepared for inspection.	

## LESSON 177

## MISCELLANEOUS

"It is ever true that he who does nothing for others does nothing for himself."—*Goethe*.

âf' flû ençe, abundance; wealth; riches.	ēat' a ble, edible; proper for food.
âs pîr' ant, one who aspires; a candidate.	lîg' nûm-vî' taē, a hard, heavy wood.
bog' ôm, the breast; cherished.	lôn' gi tûde, distance east or west from a meridian.
bush' el, four pecks; a measure of capacity.	mî gnon êtte' (mîn yûn-), a plant having fragrant greenish flowers.
câr' pen ter, a builder of houses or ships; a worker in timber.	měad' ow, a low, level tract of grassland.
eās' tî gâte, to punish by blows; to chasten.	Möd i tēr rā' ne an, an inland sea south of Europe.
ea tās' tro phe, a sudden calamity.	me rî' no, a fine woolen fabric.
çîv' i lîze, to reclaim from savage state; to refine.	ôr' chard, an enclosure containing fruit trees.
eôarse' ness, rudeness; roughness.	pâs' ture, grassland for cattle, horses, etc.; to graze.
deûçe, two; a demon.	quád' rant, quarter of a circle.

**răd' i eal**, relating to the root; extreme.

**sēm' i na ry**, a school.

**stăg' ger**, to sway; to reel.

**vă lise'**, a traveling-bag.

**vól' un ta rŷ**, an organ solo played before divine service; spontaneous; proceeding from the will.

Take a second glance at the following words:

lilies

surgeon

precedent

lodgment

sieve

peaceable

supersede

corruptible

allege

Cincinnati

feasible

competent

## LESSON 178

### WALL PAPER AND DECORATION

"The path of success in business is invariably the path of common sense."

**ăr a bėsque'** (-bės'k'), a kind of ornamentation in low relief.

**bōr' der**, margin; an edge.

**brīe'-a-brăe**, antiquarian or artistic curiosities.

**căl' cî mine**, a white or colored wash used in decorating walls.

**çeil' ing**, upper, interior surface of a room.

**eol' or**, hue; tint; to tinge.

**eōr' niçe**, any molded projection which finishes the part to which it is affixed.

**ëa' gel**, a frame on which pictures are placed.

**em bōssed'** (-bōst'), formed or covered with raised figures.

**ex tē' ri ōr**, the outside part.

**fēs tōōn'**, a garland or wreath used in decoration; to adorn with festoons.

**frēs' eo**, painting on walls and ceilings.

**frēt**, ornamented work in relief, as carving or embossing.

**friēze (frēez)**, a horizontal, decorative panel on the upper part of a wall.

**hār' mo niz ing**, agreeing in action, adaptation, etc.

**grille**, a lattice or grating.

**in tē' ri or**, the inside part.

**mō gā' ie**, work variegated by glass, stones, etc., of various colors.

**pāl mōtte'**, a floral ornament.

**păn' el**, a rectangular piece of wood set in a frame.

**pār' quēt rŷ**, a mosaic of woodwork.

**pēd' es tal**, the base or foot of a column, statue, vase, etc.

**re liēf'**, projection of a figure above the plane on which it is formed.

**stŭe' eo**, a kind of fine plaster used for decorating walls.

**tile**, thick piece of baked clay for covering buildings, for floors, etc.

## LESSON 179

## MISCELLANEOUS

ăp prĕn' tĭce, one bound by contract to learn a trade or art.	Kō' ran, the Mohammedan Bible.
bois' tĕr ous, noisy; violent; rough.	māel' strôm (māle'-), a whirlpool.
chrÿs ān' the mŭm, a highly cultivated aster.	me chān' ie al, automatic; pertaining to machines.
dĕf i nĭ' tion, explanation; description.	mĕn' ial (-yal), serving; low; mean.
de gĭr' ous, solicitous; covetous.	mō dĭste', a dressmaker.
dôm' i nant, prevailing; governing.	mōs qui' to (-kē-), a pestiferous insect.
ee lĕe' tĭe, selecting; choosing from various sources.	öp' ti mĭst, one who looks on the bright side of things.
fĭgh' ũ (fish' ũ), a light cape, usually of lace, worn by women.	ō' ri el, a kind of bay window.
hu mĭl' ĩ āte, to humble; to depress.	pāl' li āte, to excuse; to mitigate.
im pĕach', to charge with a crime; to call in question.	pĕs' si mĭst, one who looks on the dark side of things.
kind' li ness, tenderness.	prōb' ā bly, likely; in a probable manner.
knōwl' edge, wisdom; information.	rāv' en ous, voracious; hungry.
	vāl' iant, brave; intrepid in danger.

## LESSON 180

## REVIEW

cassimere	cremation	tweed	acme
changeable	experiment	grieve	clarinet
oratorio	orchestral	soprano	tambourine
corps	criticize	lyceum	pragmatical
righteous	squalor	suicide	adherent
district	sovereign	region	precise
survey	correspondent	gazette	magazine
specification	adieu	massacre	trophy
visible	alley	autumn	curfew
perennial	Wednesday	phlox	plagiarism
synopsis	variegate	villain	bury
dirge	incense	obsequies	gazette
	intervene	valise	

## LESSON 181

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Census of 1900

Ak' ròn, O.....	42,728	Bid' de fòrd, Me.....	16,145
A là me' dà, Cal.....	16,464	Bing' ham tòn (-ùm-), N. Y.	39,647
Al' éx àn' drí á, Va. ....	14,528	Bir' mĩng hãm, Ala.....	38,415
Al' le ghe nỹ, Pa.....	129,896	Blóom' ینگ tòn, Ill.....	23,286
Al' lén town, Pa.....	35,416	Brád' dóek, Pa.....	15,654
Al' tòn, Ill.....	14,210	Brád' fòrd, Pa.....	15,029
Al' tồ' ná, Pa.....	38,973	Bridge' pòrt, Conn.....	70,996
Am' stêr dãm, N. Y.....	20,929	Bróek' tòn, Mass. ....	40,063
An' dêr sòn, Ind.....	20,178	Bróok' lỹn, N. Y.....	1,166,582
Ann Ar' bõr, Mich.....	14,509	Bũf' fá lõ, N. Y.....	352,387
Ap' ple tòn, Wis.....	15,085	Bũr' lĩng tòn, Vt.....	18,640
Ashe' vĩlle, N. C.....	14,694	Bũtte, Mont.....	30,470
Ash' land, Wis.....	13,074	Cāl' rō (kā' rō), Ill.....	12,566
Ash tá bũ' là, O.....	12,949	Cāl' ũ mết, Mich.....	15,000
Atch' i sòn, Kan.....	15,722	Cām' bridge, Mass.....	91,886
At lãn' tĩe City, N. J.....	27,838	Cām' den, N. J.....	75,935
An' bũrn, N. Y.....	30,345	Cãn' tòn, O.....	30,667
Au rō' rá, Ill.....	24,147	Cār' bõn dāle, Pa.....	13,536
Bạl' tĩ more, Md.....	508,957	Cẽ' dar Rấp' ỉds, Ia.....	25,656
Bãn' gờ, Me.....	21,850	Chār' lotte, N. C.....	18,091
Bất' tĩe Crêek, Mich.....	18,563	Chát tá nồ' gá, Tenn.....	30,154
Bãy õnne' (bā yõn'), N. J..	32,722	Chól' sêa, Mass.....	34,072
Bẻlle' vĩlle, Ill.....	17,484	Ches' tẽr, Pa.....	33,988
Bẻrke' leỹ, Cal.....	13,214	Chĩ ẹạ' gô, Ill.....	1,698,575
Bẻv' ẽr lỹ, Mass.....	13,884	Chĩe' o pee, Mass.....	19,167

## LESSON 182

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Census of 1900

Cĩn cĩn nã' tĩ, O.....	325,902	Coun' ẹĩl Blũffs, Ia.....	25,802
Clẻve' land, O.....	381,768	Cỏv' ینگ tòn, Ky.....	42,938
Clĩn' tòn, Ia.....	22,698	Cũm' bẻr land, Md.....	17,128
Cỏ hỏẽg', N. Y.....	23,910	Dẫl' las, Tex.....	42,638

Dăn' bury, Conn.....	16,537	Flint, Mich.....	13,103
Dăn' ville, Va.....	16,520	Fônd dū Lăc', Wis.....	15,110
Dăv' en pôrt, Ia.....	35,254	Frêe' pôrt, Ill.....	13,258
Dăy' tòn, O.....	85,333	Găleg' bûrg, Ill.....	18,607
De cā' tûr, Ill.....	20,754	Găl' ves tòn, Tex.....	37,789
De troit', Mich.....	285,704	Glouçes' tēr (ġlôs'-), Mass.	26,121
Du būque' (dōō būk'), Ia...	36,297	Glôv' êrs ville, N. Y.....	18,349
Du lûth', Minn.....	52,969	Hă' ġêrg town, Md.....	13,591
East' òn, Pa.....	25,238	Hăm' il tòn, O.....	23,914
Eau Claire' (ô-), Wis.....	17,517	Hă' vēr hîll (-îl), Mass.....	37,175
El' ġîn, Ill.....	22,433	Hă' zle tòn, Pa.....	14,230
E lîz' â bēth, N. J.....	52,130	Hô' bō ken, N. J.....	59,364
Elk' hărt, Ind.....	15,184	Hôl' yōke, Mass.....	45,712
El mî' rá, N. Y.....	35,672	Hoûs' tòn (hūs'-), Tex.....	44,633
El Pă' sô, Tex.....	15,906	Ish' pe mîng, Mich.....	13,255
E' rie, Pa.....	52,733	Ith' â cā, N. Y.....	13,136
Ev' ang ville, Ind.....	59,007	Jăck' sôn ville, Fla.....	28,429
Ev' êr êtt, Mass.....	24,336	Jămes' town, N. Y.....	22,892
Făll Rîv' er, Mass.....	104,863	Jăneg' ville, Wis.....	13,185
Fînd' lây, O.....	17,613	Jôhns' town, Pa.....	35,936
Fîtch' bûrg, Mass.....	31,531	Jô' li ét, Ill.....	29,353

## LESSON 183

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

## Census of 1900

Jôp' lin, Mo.....	26,023	Lă rē' do, Tex.....	13,429
Kăl a mǎ zôō', Mich.....	24,404	Lăw' rençe, Mass.....	62,559
Kăp kâ kēe', Ill.....	13,595	Lăd' ville, Col.....	12,455
Kē' o kûk, Ia.....	14,641	Lăav' en wôrth, Kan.....	20,735
Kēy Wêst, Fla.....	17,114	Lăb' â nòn, Pa.....	17,628
Kîngs' tòn, N. Y.....	24,535	Lew' is tòn, Me.....	23,761
Knôx' ville, Tenn.....	22,637	Lăx' îng tòn, Ky.....	26,369
Lă Crôsse', Wis.....	28,895	Lî' mǎ, O.....	21,723
Lă făy êtte', Ind.....	18,116	Loek' pôrt, N. Y.....	16,581
Lăp' cās tēr, Pa.....	41,459	Lô' ġang pôrt, Ind.....	16,204

Lō rāin', O.....	16,028	Mās' sīl lōn, O.....	11,944
Lōs An' gēl ēs, Cal.....	102,479	Mēd' fōrd, Mass.....	18,244
Lqu' is ville, Ky.....	204,731	Mēm' phīs, Tenn.....	102,320
Lōw' ell, Mass.....	94,969	Me nōm' i nēe, Mich.....	12,818
Lynch' būrg, Va.....	18,891	Mēr' i den, Conn.....	24,296
Lynn, Mass.....	68,573	Me rid' i an, Miss.....	14,050
Mc Kees' pōrt, Pa.....	34,227	Mid' dle town, N. Y.....	14,522
Mā' eon, Ga.....	23,272	Mil wau' kee, Wis.....	285,315
Maj' den, Mass.....	33,664	Mīn ne āp' o līs, Minn.....	202,718
Mān' chēs tēr, N. H.....	56,987	Mō bile', Ala.....	38,469
Mān is tēe', Mich.....	14,260	Mō line', Ill.....	17,248
Māng' fiēld, O.....	17,640	Mōnt elāir', N. J.....	13,962
Mār i nētte', Wis.....	16,195	Mūn' cīe, Ind.....	20,942
Mār' i ōn, Ind.....	17,337	Mūs kē' gōn, Mich.....	20,818
Mār'l' bōr o, Mass.....	13,609	Nāteh' ēz, Miss.....	12,210

## LESSON 184

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

## Census of 1900

New' ark (nū' ērk), N. J..	246,070	Os wē' go, N. Y.....	22,199
New Bēd' fōrd, Mass.....	62,442	Ot' tā wā, Ill.....	10,588
New Brit' ain, Conn.....	25,998	Ot tūm' wā, Ia.....	18,197
New' būrg, N. Y.....	24,943	Ow' ēng bōr o, Ky.....	13,189
New' eās tle, Pa.....	28,339	Pā dū' eāh, Ky.....	19,446
New Hā' ven, Conn.....	108,027	Pās sā' ye, N. J.....	27,777
New Or' le ang, La.....	287,104	Pāt' ēr sōn, N. J.....	105,171
New Ro chēlle', N. Y.....	14,720	Paw tūek' ēt, R. I.....	39,231
Nōr' fōlk, Va.....	46,624	Pēn sá eō' lá, Fla.....	17,747
Nōr' ris town, Pa.....	22,265	Pe ō' rí á, Ill.....	56,100
Nōrth āmp' tōn, Mass.....	18,643	Pērth Am' boy, N. J.....	17,699
Nōr' wīch, Conn.....	17,251	Pē' tērs būrg, Va.....	21,810
Oak' land, Cal.....	66,960	Phil á dēl' phí á, Pa.....	1,293,697
Og' den, Utah.....	16,313	Pí' qua (pík' wa), O.....	12,172
O' má hā, Neb.....	102,555	Pítts' būrg, Pa.....	321,616
Or' ange, N. J.....	24,141	Plāin' fiēld, N. J.....	15,369
Osh' kōsh, Wis.....	28,284	Plým' oūth, Pa.....	13,649

Pört Hū' rón, Mich.....	19,158	Rō á nōke', Va.....	21,495
Pört' land, Ore.....	90,426	Röch' ēs tēr, N. Y.....	162,608
Pörts' mouth, O.....	17,870	Röek' förd, Ill.....	31,051
Pötts' ville, Pa.....	15,710	Rōme, N. Y.....	15,343
Pough keep' sie (kíp'), N. Y.	24,029	Săg' i năw, Mich.....	42,345
Puěb' lo (pwěb'-), Colo...	28,157	Să' lem, Mass.....	35,956
Quin' cý, Ill.....	36,252	Săn An tō' nĩ ō, Tex.....	53,321
Ră cîne', Wis.....	29,102	Săn Dĩ e' go, Cal.....	17,700

## LESSON 185

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Census of 1900

St. Lou' is, Mo.....	575,238	Tăm pá', Fla.....	15,839
Săn dūs' ký, O.....	19,664	Tăun' tón, Mass..	31,036
Săn Frăn cís' eō, Cal.....	342,782	Těr' re Haute (-hōt), Ind..	36,673
Săn Jo se' (ho sã'), Cal....	21,500	To lē' do, O.....	131,822
Săr á tō' gã, N. Y.....	12,409	Troy, N. Y.....	60,651
Sá vãn' năh, Ga.....	54,244	Un' ion, N. J.....	15,187
Sehe nēc' tá dý, N. Y.....	31,682	U' tĩ ea, N. Y.....	56,383
Serăn' tón, Pa.....	102,026	Vieks' būrg, Miss.....	14,834
Se át' tle, Wash..	80,671	Vin cennes' (-sēnz), Ind...	10,249
Sē dā' li á, Mo.....	15,231	Wă' eo, Tex.....	20,686
Sha mō' kın, Pa.....	18,202	Wăl' thăm, Mass.....	23,481
She boy' gan, Wis.....	22,962	Wash' ینگ tón, D. C.....	278,718
Shěn an dō' ăh, Pa.....	20,321	Wạ' tēr lōō, Ia.....	12,580
Shrēve' pört, La.....	16,013	Wạ' tēr town, N. Y.....	21,696
Sioux City (sōō), Ia.....	33,111	Wạ' ter vliet (-vlēt), N. Y.	14,321
Sóm' ēr ville, Mass.....	61,643	Wau' sau (wạ' sạ), Wis....	12,354
South Běnd', Ind.....	35,999	Wich' i tạ, Kan.....	24,671
Spō kăne', Wash.....	36,848	Wil' liams pört, Pa.....	28,757
Stăm' förd, Conn.....	15,997	Wil' mĩng tón, Del.....	76,508
Steu' ben ville, O.....	14,349	Wĩ nō' nă, Minn.....	19,714
Stöek' tón, Cal.....	17,500	Wō' būrn, Mass.....	14,254
Strēa' tōr, Ill.....	14,079	Wōōn sōek' ết, R. I.....	28,204
Su pē' rĩ ōr, Wis.....	31,091	Worces' tēr (wōōs'), Mass.	118,421
Sýr' á eüse, N. Y.....	107,384	Yōnk' ếrs, N. Y.....	47,931
Tă eō' mả, Wash.....	37,714	Zăneg' ville, O.....	23,533

## LESSON 186

## STATES, TERRITORIES AND CAPITALS

NOTE—In reciting the following lessons it is suggested that the teacher call only the names in the first column, requiring the students to write from memory the accompanying names of the capitals.

	Sq. Miles	Capital	Census of 1900
Al à bà' mà, Ala.....	51,540..	Mònt gòm' ěr ý.....	30,346
A lās' kà Ter., Alaska Ter...	531,409..	Sit' kà.....	1,396
Ar í zō' nà, Ariz.....	113,929..	Phoē' nix.....	5,544
Ar' kan səs (-səw), Ark.....	53,845..	Little Ròek.....	38,307
Cāl í fôr' nī à, Calif.....	155,980..	Săe rà mên' to.....	29,282
Cōl o ră' do, Colo.....	103,845..	Děn' ver.....	133,859
Côn nect' í ět (-nēt'-), Conn.	4,845..	Hărt' ford.....	79,850
Děl' à wăre, Del.....	1,950..	Dō' vēr.....	3,329
Flór' í dá, Fla.....	59,268..	Tăl lá hăs' see.....	2,981
Geôr' gĩ à, Ga.....	58,980..	At lán' tà.....	89,872
I' dà hō, Idaho.....	84,290..	Boi' se City (boi' zā)....	5,957
Il li nois' (noi' or noig'), Ill.	56,000..	Spring' fiēld.....	34,159
In dĩ ăn' à, Ind.....	35,910..	In dĩ an ăp' o lis.....	169,164
In' dĩ an Ter., Ind. Ter.....	65,304..	Tăh' lě quăh.....	1,482
I' o wă, Ia.....	55,470..	Des Moines' (d' moin')..	62,139
Kăn' sas, Kan.....	81,700..	To pē' kă.....	33,608
Kěn tũek' ý, Ky.....	40,000..	Frănk' fort.....	9,487
Lou í sĩ à' nà, La.....	45,420..	Băt' ỏn Rouge (rōōzh)..	11,269
Măine, Me.....	33,156..	Au gũs' tà.....	11,683
Mă' rỹ lănd, Md.....	9,860..	An năp' o lis.....	8,402
Măs sà chũ' sětts, Mass.....	8,040..	Bôs' tòn.....	560,892
Mích' í ăn, Mich.....	57,430..	Lăn' sĩng.....	16,485
Mĩn ne sō' tà, Minn.....	79,205..	St. Păul'.....	163,065
Mís sĩs sĩp' pĩ, Miss.....	46,340..	Jăck' sòn.....	7,816
Mĩs sũ' rĩ, Mo.....	68,735..	Jéf' fěr sòn City.....	9,664

## LESSON 187

## STATES, TERRITORIES AND CAPITALS

	Sq. Miles	Capital	Census of 1900
Mỏn tă' nà, Mont.....	145,310..	Hẻl' e nà.....	10,770
Ne brăs' kà, Neb.....	76,185..	Lĩn cỏln.....	40,169
Ne vă' dà, Nev.....	109,740..	Căr' sòn City.....	2,100



	Sq. Miles	Capital	Census of 1900
New Hămp' shire, N. H. ....	9,005	Cồn' eôrd .....	19,632
New Jêr' sey, N. J. ....	7,455	Trên' tòn .....	73,307
New Mêx' i eo Ter., N. Mex. Ter.	122,000	Săn tà Fê' .....	5,603
New Yôrk', N. Y. ....	47,620	Al' bà nỹ .....	94,151
North Căr o li' nă, N. C. ....	52,240	Ră' leigh .....	13,643
North Da kô' tá, N. Dak. ....	75,000	Bis' mărek .....	3,319
O hi' o, O. ....	40,760	Co lăm' bũs .....	125,560
Ok lâ hō' mề, Okla. ....	4,687	Gũth' rie .....	10,006
Or' e gôn, Or. ....	94,560	Să' lem .....	4,258
Penn sỹl vă' nĩ à, Pa. ....	44,985	Hăr' ris bûrg .....	50,167
Rhōde Isl' and, R. I. ....	1,088	{ Prôv' i dençe .....	175,597
		{ New' pôrt .....	22,034
South Căr o li' na, S. C. ....	30,170	Co lăm' bĩ à .....	21,108
South Da kô' tá, S. Dak. ....	76,620	Pierre (pêr) .....	2,306
Tên nes sêe', Tenn. ....	41,750	Năsh' ville .....	80,865
Têx' as, Tex. ....	265,780	Aus' tĩn. ....	22,258
U' tăh, Utah. ....	82,190	Sălt Lake City .....	53,531
Vêr mōnt', Vt. ....	9,136	Mōnt pē' li êr .....	6,266
Vĩr gĩn' i à, Va. ....	40,125	Rĩch' mōnd .....	85,050
Wăsh' ینگ tòn, Wash. ....	66,880	O lỹm' pĩ à .....	4,082
West Vĩr gĩn' i à, W. Va. ....	24,645	Chărlês' tòn .....	11,099
Wis cōn' sĩn, Wis. ....	54,450	Măd' i sòn .....	19,164
Wỹ ô' mĩng, Wyo. ....	97,575	Chey ênne' (shĩ ên') ....	14,087

## LESSON 188

## LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

City	Country	Population
Am' stêr dăm .....	Hôl' land .....	512,953
Ant' wêrp .....	Bêl' gĩ ùm .....	277,576
Băng kôk' .....	Si am' .....	250,000
Băc cê lô' nă .....	Spăin .....	272,481
Bêl' făst .....	Ire' land .....	255,950
Bêr' lĩn .....	Prũs' sia (prũsh' à) .....	1,843,000
Bóm bãy' .....	ĩn' dĩ à .....	821,764
Bôc deaux' (-dô') .....	Frănçe .....	256,906

City	Country	Population
Brēs' lau (-low).....	Prūs' sia.....	373,169
Brūs' sels.....	Bél' gí ùm.....	561,130
Bụ' dá pěst.....	Hùn' gá rý.....	505,763
Bue' nós Ay' reg (bō' nūs ā' ríz).Ar' gẽn tĩe Rē pũb' lie.....		663,854
Cai' ro.....	E' gýpt.....	570,062
Cải cút' tá.....	In' dī á.....	861,764
Căn' tòn.....	Chi' ná.....	1,600,000
Cồn stãn tí nō' ple.....	Tân' key.....	873,560
Co pẽn hã' gẽn.....	Dẽn' mǎrk.....	312,859
Drēs' den.....	Sǎx' o ny.....	336,440
Dũb' lĩn.....	Ire' land.....	245,001
Ed' in burgh (-bũr o).....	Seót' land.....	264,796
Fōo Chōo' (or Fōo Chow').....	Chi' ná.....	636,000
Gẽn' o á.....	It' á lý.....	232,777
Glás' gōw.....	Seót' land.....	618,052
Hãm' bũrg.....	Gẽr' má ný.....	625,552
Hà vãn' á.....	Cũ' bà.....	200,000

## LESSON 189

## LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

City	Country	Population
Ki ō' to.....	Já pǎn'.....	353,139
Lĩg' bòn.....	Pört' u gal.....	301,206
Liv' er pōol.....	Eng' land (ing' -).....	517,980
Lón' dòn.....	Eng' land.....	4,211,056
Lũek' now.....	In' dī á.....	273,028
Lỹ' ơng.....	Frànçe.....	466,028
Mǎd' ríd.....	Spǎin.....	470,283
Mãn' chès tẽr.....	Eng' land.....	505,368
Mǎr seilles' (sǎlz').....	Frànçe.....	442,239
Mẻl' boũrne.....	Aus trǎ' lĩ á.....	490,900
Mĩ' lan.....	It' á lý.....	481,297
Mỗs' eow.....	Rũs' siá (rũsh' á).....	988,614
Mũ' ních.....	Bà vǎ' rĩ á.....	407,307
Nǎ' pleg.....	It' á lý.....	540,393

City	Country	Population
New Yôrk'	U. S. A	3,437,202
O dës' sâ	Rûs' siâ	405,041
Pâr' is	France	2,536,834
Pē' king (or Pē kîn')	Chi' nâ	1,000,000
Ri' ô Ja neî' rō	Brâ zil'	522,651
Shâng' hâi (or Shâng' hi)	Chi' nâ	380,000
Stöck' hōlm	Swē' den	295,789
St. Pē' terg bârg	Rûs' siâ	1,267,023
Tō' kî ô	Jâ pân'	1,452,564
Vi ên' nâ	Aus' trî â	1,364,548
Wâr' saw	Pō' land	638,209

## LESSON 190

## TEST WORDS FOR REVIEW

abyss	architect	chagrin	deficit
accelerate	arraign	challis	deign
accessory	ascertain	chaperon	delinquent
acclimate	assignee	charade	departmental
accommodate	balmoral	chargeable	desuetude
acknowledgment	bigotry	charlatan	dirge
acoustic	bivouac	chattel	discern
acquiesce	bludgeon	chrysalis	discipline
aeronaut	boudoir	chrysanthemum	discrepancy
aggrandize	bouillon	circuitous	disparage
aghost	bourgeois	citation	domicile
allegeable	brougham	clairvoyant	dynamite
altruism	bullion	codicil	ecclesiastical
amateur	cadaverous	cognizant	economics
amenable	calcimine	colossal	ecstasy
anarchy	campaign	comatose	efficacy
antipathy	candelabrum	connoisseur	embryo
aperture	cantata	consequential	encyclopedia
apparition	cartoon	contrition	enunciate
appendicitis	cassimere	corroborate	ephemeral
applicable	castigate	covetous	equity
apposite	catastrophe	cruiser	erroneous
appraisal	celerity	curriculum	erysipelas
aqueduct	cellulose	cyclometer	escutcheon
aqueous	cereals	dawdle	etiquette

eulogy	infinitesimal	parochial	simultaneous
excrecence	infrangible	paroxysm	siphon
excruciating	inhalation	parquetry	sluggard
exemplary	intestate	pedestal	solicitor
extemporaneous	irreparable	penitentiary	solitaire
fabulous	irretrievable	perimeter	souvenir
facile	isinglass	physique	sovereign
fealty	inveigle	picturesque	specie
felicity	jardinière	plateau	spirituous
filament	jean	plenteous	stencil
flange	jocular	pneumatic	stipend
fluctuate	judgment	poignant	stucco
flustrate	lariat	polygamy	suasion
forfeiture	lenient	portmanteau	subpoena
furlough	lethargy	pragmatical	summary
futile	liquidation	prairie	supersede
garnishee	lodgment	precedent	surly
garrulous	lucre	precocious	sylvan
genealogy	luscious	predecessor	synonymous
gesticulate	lyceum	premises	tacit
gewgaw	maelstrom	primeval	tactics
gnarled	malfeasance	promiscuous	tapestry
grandeur	malignant	protégé	taxidermy
grapnel	manila	proximity	tempestuous
gratuitous	masquerade	pugnacious	terrestrial
gymnasium	massacre	pusillanimous	transcend
haberdasher	massage	querulous	treachery
hansom	matriculate	query	tribunal
heinous	meningitis	quinine	trousseau
hemorrhage	mimeograph	ravenous	tuberculosis
heresy	mischievous	rebuttal	turbine
hieroglyphic	mortgage	rectitude	tureen
homicide	mortuary	rendezvous	valenciennes
humane	mucilage	reservoir	valise
hypodermic	multiplicity	retrieve	vehemence
idiosyncrasy	mutability	rhetoric	vengeance
ignoramus	myrrh	roage	veracious
impious	nasturtium	rummage	veranda
impostor	niche	sanguine	vicinity
inaugurate	obesity	scabbard	vignette
incendiary	obsequies	schedule	villain
incoherent	optician	schottische	vitriol
indefatigable	oscillate	sciatica	waltz
indemnity	panacea	scythe	weird
indigent	pandemonium	silhouette	yacht

## ABBREVIATIONS

### A

- A.* or *a.* Adjective; acre; altho; in commerce, accepted.
- a.* or *@.* (L. *ad.*) To or at.
- A. B.* (L. *Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.
- abbr.* Abbreviated; abbreviation.
- abr.* Abridgment.
- acc., acct.,* or *a/c.* Account.
- acct. cur.* Account current.
- acct. sales.* Account of sales.
- AI.* First-class.
- A. D.* (L. *Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.
- a. d.* After date.
- ad.* or *adv.* Advertisement
- ad inf.* (L. *ad infinitum.*) Without limit.
- ad int.* (L. *ad interim.*) In the meanwhile.
- Adj.* Adjutant.
- ad lib.* (L. *ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
- adm.* Administrator.
- adm.* Administratrix.
- adv.* Advocate; advent; adverb.
- Af.* Africa; African.
- æ.* or *aet.* (L. *aetatis.*) Of age; aged.
- A. F. A. M.* Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
- agt.* Agent.
- alt.* Altitude; alternate.
- A. M.* (L. *Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. (L. *ante meridiem.*) Before noon. (L. *anno mundi.*) In the year of the world.
- Am., Amer.* America; American; Americana.
- Amt.* Amount.
- an.* (L. *anno.*) In the year.
- Anon.* Anonymous.
- Ans.* Answer.
- app.* Appendix.
- Apr.* April.
- A. R. A.* Associate of the Royal Academy.
- Arith.* Arithmetic.
- Asst.* Assistant.
- At.* or *Atty.* Attorney.
- Atty.-Gen.* Attorney-General.
- Aug.* August.
- A. V.* Authorized version.
- avoir.* Avoirdupois.

### B

- b.* Born.
- B. A.* British America; Bachelor of Arts.
- bal.* Balance.
- bbl.* or *bbls.* Barrel, barrels.
- B. C.* Before Christ.
- B. C. L.* Bachelor of Civil Law.
- B. D.* Bachelor of Divinity.
- bds.* Bundles.

*B. I.* British India.  
*Bib.* Bible; Biblical.  
*biog.* Biography.  
*bk.* Bank; book.  
*B. L.* Bachelor of Laws.

*b/l.* Bill of lading.  
*bor.* Borough.  
*bot.* Bought.  
*Bp.* Bishop.  
*Br.* Britain; British.  
*Brig.* Brigade; brigadier.  
*Bro.* Brother.  
*b/s.* Bill of sale.  
*bu.* Bushel.  
*bxs.* Boxes.

## C

*c.* Cents.  
*c/o.* In care of.  
*Cal.* California; calendar. (*L. calendae.*) Calends.  
*Cap.* Capital. (*L. caput.*)  
*Capt.* Captain.  
*Cash.* Cashier.  
*cat.* Catalog.  
*Cath.* Catholic; Catherine.  
*C. C.* Circuit Court; Chancery Cases; County Court; County Commissioner.  
*c. c.* Contra credit.  
*C. E.* Civil Engineer.  
*cen.* Century; central.  
*cent.* or *C.* (*L. centum.*) A hundred.  
*cf.* (*L. confer.*) Compare.  
*c. f. i.* Cost, freight, and insurance.  
*C. H.* Court House; Custom House.  
*Ch.* Church; chancery.  
*chap.* Chapter.

*char.* Charter.  
*Chem.* Chemistry.  
*chron.* Chronology.  
*cit.* Citation; citizen.  
*Civ.* Civil.  
*C. J.* Chief Justice.  
*ck.* Cask; check.  
*Cl.* Clergyman.  
*clk.* Clerk.  
*C. O. D.* Cash (or collect) on Delivery.  
*Col.* Colonel; Colorado; Columbia.  
*Coll.* College; collector.  
*coll.* Colleague.  
*Com.* Commissioner; Commodore; committee; commerce; commensary; commissary; commonwealth.  
*comdg.* Commanding.  
*comp.* Compare; comparative; compound.  
*con.* (*L. contra.*) Against; in opposition.  
*Cong.* Congress; congregation; Congregationalist.  
*Const.* Constable; constitution.  
*contr.* Contraction.  
*Cor. Sec.* Corresponding Secretary.  
*C. P.* Court of Probate; Common Pleas.  
*Cr.* Credit; creditor.  
*C. S.* Court of Sessions; Clerk to the Signet. (*L. Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.  
*Ct.* Count; Court; Connecticut.  
*ct.* Cent.  
*cts.* Cents.  
*cwt.* (*L. centum*, 100, and *E.*, weight.) A hundredweight.

## D

*d.* Day; died; dime; daughter; deputy; degree. (L. *denarius* or *denarii*.) A penny, or pence.  
*d.* or *dol.* Dollar.  
*D. B.* Day book.  
*D. C.* District of Columbia. (It. *Da Capo*.) Again, or From the beginning.  
*D. C. L.* Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.  
*d. d.* Days after date.  
*D. D.* (L. *Divinitatis Doctor*.) Doctor of Divinity.  
*D. D. S.* Doctor of Dental Surgery.  
*Dec.* December.  
*dec.* Declaration; declension.  
*def.* Definition.  
*deft.* Defendant.  
*deg.* Degree.  
*Del.* or *del.* (L. *de ineavit*.) He, or she, drew it—affixed to draughtman's name. Delaware; delegate.  
*Dem.* Democrat; Democratic.  
*Dep.* or *Dept.* Deputy; department; deponent.  
*diff.* Different; differs.  
*dft.* Defendant; draft.  
*diam.* Diameter.  
*Dict.* Dictionary; dictator.  
*dig.* Digest.  
*dioc.* Diocese; diocesan.  
*disct.* Discount.  
*dist.* District.  
*Dist. Atty.* District Attorney.  
*div.* Dividend; division; divide; divided; divisor.

*D. L. O.* Dead Letter Office.  
*D. M.* Doctor of Music.  
*D. M. D.* Doctor Dental Medicine.  
*do.* (It. *ditto*.) The same.  
*dols.* Dollars.  
*doz.* Dozen.  
*Dpt.* Deponent; department.  
*Dr.* Debtor; Doctor.  
*dr.* Dram.  
*d. s.* Days after sight.  
*D. V.* (L. *Deo volente*.) God willing.  
*dwtf.* Daily (and) weekly till forbidden.  
*dwt.* (L. *denarius* and E. *weight*.) Pennyweight.

## E

*E.* Earl; east.  
*ea.* Each.  
*E.* and *O. E.* Errors and omissions excepted.  
*Ed.* Editor; edition.  
*E. E.* Errors excepted; Ells English.  
*E. E.* and *M. P.* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.  
*e. g.* (L. *exempli gratia*.) For example.  
*E. I.* East Indies, or East India.  
*elec.* Electricity; electrical.  
*eng.* Engineer; engraver.  
*e. o. d.* Every other day.  
*eq.* Equal; equivalent; equity.  
*Esq.* or *Esqr.* Esquire.  
*et al.* (L. *et alibi*.) And elsewhere. (L. *et alii* or *aliae*.) And others.  
*etc.* or *&c.* (L. *et caeteri*, *caeterae*, or *caetera*.) And others; and so forth.

*et seq.* (L. *et sequentes*, or *et sequentia*.) And the following.

*Exc.* Excellency; exception.

*Exch.* Exchequer; exchange.

*Exec.* or *Exr.* Executor.

*Execx.* or *ex'x.* Executrix.

*Exod.* Exodus.

*exp.* Export; exporter.

## F

*F.* Fahrenheit; France; French; Friday.

*f.* Franc; florin; farthing; foot; folio.

*Fahr.*, *Fah.* or *F.* Fahrenheit.

*F. A. S.* Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

*fcp.* or *fcap.* Foolscap.

*Feb.* February.

*fem.* Feminine.

*fig.* Figure; figures; figuratively.

*fin.* Financial.

*fo.* or *fol.* Folio.

*f. o. b.* Free on board.

*Fr.* France; French.

*F. R. G. S.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

*F. R. C. S.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

*F. R. S.* Fellow of the Royal Society.

*F. R. S. E.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.

*F. R. S. L.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.

*F. S. A.* Fellow of the Society of Arts.

*ft.* Foot; feet; fort.

*Fth.* Fathom.

*fur.* Furlong.

## G

*Ga.* Georgia.

*gal.* Gallon; gallons.

*G. A. R.* Grand Army of the Republic.

*G. B.* Great Britain.

*G. B. & I.* Great Britain and Ireland.

*Gen.* General; Genesis.

*gen.* Genitive; generally.

*G. F. A.* or *Gen. Frt. Agt.* General Freight Agent.

*G. P. A.* or *Gen. Pass. Agt.* General Passenger Agent.

*G. T. A.* or *Gen. Tick. Agt.* General Ticket Agent.

*Geo.* George.

*Geog.* Geography.

*Geol.* Geology; geologist.

*Ger.* German; Germany.

*G. M.* Grand Master.

*Gov.* Governor.

*G. P. O.* General Post-Office.

*gr.* Great; gross; grain; gram

*G. T.* Good Templars; Grand Tyler.

## H

*H.* Hydrogen.

*h.* High; height; harbor; husband; hour; hours.

*Hab. corp.* (L. *habeas corpus*.) You may have the body.



*H. B. M.* His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.

*hdkf.* Handkerchief.

*H. E.* Hydraulic engineer.

*hf. chts.* Half chests.

*hg.* Hektogram.

*H. H.* His Holiness (the Pope); His (or Her) Highness.

*hhd.* Hogshead.

*H. I. H.* His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

*hist.* History.

*H. M.* His (or Her) Majesty; Home Mission.

*H. M. S.* His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship or Service.

*Hon.* Honorable.

*H. P.* Horse power.

*H. R.* House of Representatives; Home Rule.

*H. R. H.* His (or Her) Royal Highness.

*hund.* Hundred.

## I

*ib., ibid.* (L. *ibidem*.) In the same place.

*id.* (L. *idem*.) The same.

*i. e.* (L. *id est*.) That is.

*I. H. S.* (L. *Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Homini-um Salvator*.) Jesus the Saviour of Men.

*in.* Inch; inches.

*incog.* (It. *in cognito*.) Unknown.

*Ind.* Indiana; India; Indian; index.

*inf.* Infinitive; infantry. (L. *infra*.) Beneath; below, or hereinafter.

*in loc.* (L. *in loco*.) In its place.

*inst.* Instant—in the present month; institute; institution.

*int.* Interest.

*interj.* Interjection.

*In trans.* (L. *in transitu*.) In the passage.

*inv.* Invoice.

*I. O. G. T.* Independent Order of Good Templars.

*I. O. O. F.* Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

*I. O. U.* I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.

*i. q.* (L. *idem quod*.) The same as.

*isl.* Island.

*It. or Ital.* Italian; Italic.

## J

*J.* Judge or Justice. *JJ.* Justices; Judges.

*j/a.* Joint account.

*Jan.* January.

*Jas.* James.

*J. C.* Justice Clerk.

*Jno.* John.

*Jos.* Joseph.

*J. P.* Justice of the Peace.

*J. Prob.* Judge of Probate.

*Jr., jr. or Jun.* Junior.

*Jul.* July; Julius; Julian.

*Jur.* Jurisprudence; jurist.

## K

*K.* Knight; king; kilogram (*kilo*). Potassium (*kalium*); carat.

*Ken. or Ky.* Kentucky.

*K. G.* Knight of the Garter.

*Knt. or Kt.* Knight.

## L

*L.* or *l.* Lord; Latin; lady; low; lake; line.

*lb.* or *lb.* (*L. libra.*) A pound in weight.

*L., l.,* or *£.* A pound sterling.

*La.* Louisiana.

*Lat.* or *L.* Latin.

*lat.* Latitude.

*L. C.* Lower Canada.

*l/c.* Letter of credit.

*l. c.* Lower case. (*L. loco citato.*) In the place before cited.

*led.* Ledger.

*leg.* or *Legis.* Legislature.

*L. I.* Long Island; Light Infantry.

*lib.* (*L. liber.*) Book.

*Lib.* Library; librarian.

*Lieut.* or *Lt.* Lieutenant.

*lit.* Literal; literature.

*LL. B.* (*L. Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.

*LL. D.* (*L. Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.

*loc. cit.* (*L. loco citato.*) In the place cited.

*long.* Longitude.

*loq.* (*L. loquitur.*) Speaks.

*L. S.* Left side. (*L. Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.

*L. S. D.* (*L. librae, solidi, denarii.*) Pounds, shillings, pence.

## M

*M.* Monday; Marquis; Monsieur; morning; (*L. mille*) thousand; (*L. meridies*) meridian, noon.

*M.* or *m.* Masculine; meter; moon; month, months; minute, minutes; mill, mills; mile, miles; a thousand. (5m.=5,000.)

*M. A.* Master of Arts; Military Academy.

*Maj.* Major.

*Manuf.* Manufacture; manufacturer.

*Mar.* March.

*mas., masc.* Masculine.

*Matt.* Matthew.

*M. B.* (*L. Medicinae Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.

*M. C.* Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies.

*M. D.* (*L. Medicinae Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.

*M. E.* Methodist Episcopal; Military or Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.

*Me.* Maine.

*M. D. S.* Master of Dental Surgery.

*med.* Medical; medicine.

*mem.* Memorandum; remember.

*Messrs.* or *MM.* (*F. Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.

*Mgr.* Monsignor.

*Mich.* Michigan.

*min.* Minute; mining.

*Mlle.* Mademoiselle.

*mm.* Two thousand.

*Mme.* Madame. (*pl., Mmes., Mesdames.*)

*mo.* Month.

*mod.* Modern.

*Mon.* Monday.

*M. P.* Member of Parliament; Member of Police.

*Mr.* Master or Mister.

*Mrs.* Mistress or Missis.

*m. s.* Months [after] sight.

*MS.* Manuscript.

*MSS.* Manuscripts.

*Mt.* Mount or Mountain.

*Mus. D., Mus. Doc., or Mus. Doct.* Doctor of Music.

## N

*N.* North.

*n.* Noun; neuter; nail, nails.

*N. A.* North America.

*Nat.* National.

*N. B.* New Brunswick. (*L. nota bene.*)  
Note well, or take notice.

*N. E.* North-East.

*New F.* New Foundland.

*N. Mex.* New Mexico.

*n. l.* (*L. non liquet.*) It appears not; the case is not clear.

*No.* (*L. numero.*) Number.

*not. pros.* (*L. nolle prosequi.*) Unwilling to prosecute, or proceed.

*nom.* Nominative.

*non con.* Not content; dissenting.

*non pros.* (*L. non prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute—a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.

*non seq.* (*L. non sequitur.*) It does not follow.

*Nos.* Numbers.

*Nov.* November.

*N. P.* Notary Public.

*N. S.* Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).

*N. T.* New Testament.

*n. u.* Name unknown.

## O

*O.* Ohio.

*obj.* Objective; objection.

*obs.* Observation; observatory; observe; obsolete.

*Oct.* October.

*O. K.* All correct.

*Ont.* Ontario.

*Ore.* (*Official Oreg.*) Oregon.

*O. S.* Old Style (previous to 1752).

*oz.* Ounce or ounces.

## P

*p.* Part; page; phosphorus; pint; pole; piano.

*par.* Paragraph; parallel.

*payt.* Payment.

*pd.* Paid.

*P. E.* Protestant Episcopal; Presiding Elder.

*P. E. I.* Prince Edward Island.

*per an.* (*L. per annum.*) By the year.

*per cent., per ct.* (*L. per centum.*) By the hundred.

*Phar.* Pharmacy.

*Ph. B.* (*L. Philosophiae Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.

*Ph. D.* (*L. Philosophiae Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.

*P. I.* Philippine Islands.

*pk.* Peck.

*pkgs.* Packages.

*pl.* Plural; Place.  
*plff.* Plaintiff.  
*P. M.* Post-Master. (L. *post meridiem.*)  
 Afternoon.  
*P. M. G.* Post-Master-General.  
*P. O.* Post-Office.  
*P. O. D.* Pay on Delivery.  
*P. O. O.* Post-Office Order.  
*Port.* Portugal; Portuguese.  
*pp.* Pages.  
*pph.* Pamphlet.  
*pref.* Preface; prefix.  
*prep.* Preposition.  
*Pres.* President.  
*Presb.* Presbyterian.  
*Prof.* Professor.  
*pron.* Pronoun.  
*pro tem.* (L. *pro tempore.*) For the  
 time being.  
*Prov.* Proverbs; provost; province.  
*prox.* (L. *proximo.*) Next, or Next  
 month.  
*P. S.* (L. *post scriptum.*) Postscript.  
*Ps.* Psalm or Psalms.  
*ps.* Pieces.  
*pt.* Pint; part; payment.  
*pub.* Public; publisher.  
*pulv.* (L. *pulvis.*) Powder.  
*pwt.* Pennyweight.

## Q

*Q.* Quintal; question; query.  
*q. d.* (L. *quasi dicat.*) As if he should  
 say.  
*q. e. d.* (L. *quod erat demonstrandum.*)  
 Which was to be demonstrated.  
*Q. M. G.* Quartermaster General.

*qr.* Quarter (28 pounds); farthing;  
 quire.  
*q. s.* (L. *quantum sufficit.*) A suffi-  
 cient quantity.  
*qt.* Quart; quantity.  
*qu.* Question; quarter.  
*qu. or qq.* (L. *quaere.*) Query.  
*quar.* Quarterly; quarter.  
*Que.* Quebec.  
*q. v.* (L. *quantum vis.*) As much as  
 you will. (L. *quod vide.*) Which  
 see.

## R

*R.* Reaumur. (L. *rex.*) King. (L.  
*regina.*) Queen.  
*r.* Railroad; reports; rod; rood. (L.  
*recipe.*) Take.  
*Rad.* (L. *radix.*) Root; radical.  
*R. C.* Roman Catholic.  
*Rec. or R.* Recipe.  
*Rec. Sec.* Recording Secretary.  
*ref.* Reformed; reformer; reforma-  
 tion; reference.  
*reg.* Registry; regular.  
*rem.* Remark.  
*Rep.* Representative.  
*rep.* Reporter; reported.  
*Rev.* Reverend.  
*rev.* Revise.  
*R. R.* Railroad.  
*R. S. V. P.* (F. *Repondez s'il vous*  
*plait.*) Answer, if you please.  
*Rt. Hon.* Right Honorable.

## S

*S.* South; sign; saint; sulphur; Sun-  
 day; scribe; shilling.

§ Dollar; dollars.

S. A. South America; South Africa;  
South Australia.

Sat. Saturday.

s. c. Small capitals.

scil. or sc. (L. *scilicet*.) To wit; namely.

Sec. Secretary.

sec. Second; section.

Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation. (L. *Secundum Legem*.) According to law.

sect. Section.

Sen. Senate; senator; senior.

Sep. or Sept. September.

seq. (L. *sequentia*.) The following; the next.

ser. Series.

serv. or servt. Servant.

sh. Shilling.

sing. Singular.

S. L. or L. S. (L. *sigillum locum*.) Place for the seal.

S. M. State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant Major.

s. o. Seller's option.

S. M. I. (F. *Sa Majesté Imperiale*.) His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.

sq. ft. Square feet.

Sr. Senior.

S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (*the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England*); Steamship.

st. Store. (L. *stet*.) Let it stand.

St. Saint; statute; street; strait.

Stat. Statute; statutory.

ster., stg. Sterling.

Sun. or Sund. Sunday.

sup. Superior; supplement.

Supt. Superintendent.

Surg. Surgeon; surgery.

Switz. Switzerland.

## T

T. Tuesday; Territory.

t. Township; tenor; town; ton.

tal. qual. (L. *talis qualis*.) Just as it comes; average quality.

Thurs. or Th. Thursday.

tier. Tierce.

t. i. d. Three times a day.

Tit. Title.

tp. Township.

tr. Translation; transpose.

Tr. Treasurer; trustee.

Treas. Treasurer.

typ. or typo. Typographer.

## U

U. K. United Kingdom.

ult. or ulto. (L. *ultimo*.) Last, or of the last, month.

Univ. University; Universalist.

U. P. United Presbyterian.

U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.

U. S. M. United States Mail.

U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.

U. S. N. United States Navy.

## V

v. Verse; verb; vocative; volume; violin; village. (L. *versus*, against; L. *vide*, see.)

Va. Virginia.

Vet. Veteran; veterinary.

*V. G.* Vicar General; Vice Grand.

*Vice Pres.* Vice-President.

*vid.* (L. *vide*.) See.

*viz.* (L. *videlicet*.) Namely; To wit.

*vol.* Volume.

*V. P.* Vice-President.

*vs.* (L. *versus*.) Against, or In opposition.

## W

*W.* West; Welsh; Wednesday; war-den.

*Wash.* Washington.

*Wed.* Wednesday.

*Whf.* Wharf.

*wf.* Wrong font—in printing.

*W. I.* West India; West Indies.

*W. Lon.* West Longitude.

*W. M.* Worshipful Master.

*wt.* Weight.

## Y

*y. or yr.* Year.

*Yd. or yd.* Yard.

## Z

*z.* Zero; zone.

*Zn.* Zinc.

*Zool.* Zoology.











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